The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,097.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,750 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
,, Carwar	9	,, Galle	17
,, Mangalore	10	,, Negapatam	20
,, Cannanore	11	,, Pondicherry	21
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Madras	23
,, Calicut	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Beypore	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Cochin	13	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Allepey	14	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Tuticorin	15	,, False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Bushire	2
,, Muscat	20	,, Linga	5
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Linga	24	,, Muscat	8
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	10
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine [illegible] through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this [illegible], which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have [illegible] experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller [illegible] has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes to England, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..........£13 | Second Class..........£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 3 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free; 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th November, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, 650	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 10 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., will sail on 7th instant.

This favourite Steamer, which has just arrived from London after a passage of 28 days (exclusive of stoppages), is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement.

Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez		,, 30
2nd Class to Liverpool		,, 30

For further information and forms of Bills of Lading apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. a.	Dhurumtur. Rs. a.	Oorun. Rs. a.	Hog Island. Rs. a.	Oolwa. Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

S.S. "REDEWATER," FROM LONDON.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and CONSIGNEES are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our Inspection and Countersignature, and to take delivery without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for S.S. Redewater.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Ebram Peer Momed.

E P M—1-9—9 Casks Glassware ex Roodee.

At 2 p.m., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane.

H & G—17 Cases Sparkling Wines.
" 2 ditto Oilmanstores.
H" 3 ditto Puncheon Oats

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores and Fragrant Perfumery by the celebrated and well-known makers G. F. Coward & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Invoices of fresh Oilmanstores and superior Perfumery, just landed ex Albert Victor, the same consisting of assorted Pickles, Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, assorted Sauces, French Capers and Olives, Lemon Syrup, assorted Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Candied Mixed Peel, Currants, Turkey Figs, Raisins and Muscatels, French Prunes, Jordan Almonds, Tapioca, Barley, Arrowroot, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Chedder Cheese in bladders, Preserved Raw Bacon in tins, &c., &c., Scented and Fragrant Perfumery such as Essence of Roses and assorted Essences in cut glass bottles, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Bears' Grease, Macassar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Cold and Circassian Cream, Scented Dentifrices, Seidlitz Powder, Jamaica Pomatum, Scented, Brown, Windsor and Honey Soap.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, handsome Pier Glasses, Tucker's 12 and 6 Light Argand Chandeliers, a first-rate 8 Day Clock, a handsome English-built Buggy by Thorn, a ditto Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham, a ditto Picnic Carriage for 8 persons, &c., &c., at Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises rich Cut Vine Leaf Pattern Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plateware, such as soup tureen, Cruet Stands, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Camp Tables, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Full-backed Conversation Sofas and Divan Couches, Centre and 3 seated Ottomans, handsome Plated six and twelve light Argand Chandeliers, Ditto ditto Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames, valuable Clocks and Time-pieces, Lady's Davenport Brussels Carpet, Bronze and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, English Brass and richly Carved Blackwood four-post Bedsteads, Mahogany Presses with plate glass doors, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Wardrobe, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 2 p.m.

One handsome English-built Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham, by Black and Son.
One ditto ditto Buggy by Thorn.
One ditto ditto Picnic Carriage for 8 persons.
One Set Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.
One ditto ditto Single ditto
One ditto ditto Double ditto
One Hunting Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 6th November 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

82, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full powered iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via the Suez Canal), on JANUARY 10, 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

Intending Passengers should make immediate application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1871.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

RE-APPEARANCE in Bombay, for most positively THREE NIGHTS ONLY, of those First-class Entertainists,

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL,

On which occasion will be produced, with several new Introductions, their ever popular Entertainment,

LAUGHING FACES!
LAUGHING FACES!!
LAUGHING FACES!!!

SECOND NIGHT WITH THE "GILLS," TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

THIRD AND LAST NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.......... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.......... Rs. 2
Stalls.......... ,, 3 | Pit.......... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-30; Entertainment to commence at 9.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

Seats may be secured, and Tickets obtained, at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where a plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL trust the support so liberally bestowed on their Performances during the "Rains" will be continued in this seasonable weather.

Mr. O. DEERING, Agent.

NOTICE.—My Wife, ANN JANE, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

T. D. VAN WULLEN.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The RATES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, SHOPS COTTON, &c. for the short periods, 1, 2 and 4 months, have been REDUCED from the 3rd instant.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LOST, a small white TERRIER DOG, brindle spots on head and one on body; answers to the name of "JERRY." Anybody bringing the same to Mr. FORREST, 8 Rampart Row, will receive Rs. 10 reward.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (Limited).—NOTICE.—The NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, will be HELD at the Office of the Manager, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—The elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are re-eligible.
4th.—The appoint Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th November 1871.

NOTIFICATION OF THE OFFICER temporarily in charge of the OFFICE of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the TWENTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest; and also the sum of Rs 14,600, being the TWENTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Health Officer, temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 4th November 1871.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

The PIANOS imported by Mr. N. during the last seven years from the above Makers have given general satisfaction, and he has every confidence that those now on hand will likewise meet with the approval of the Public.—It is The Pianos have been improved in various points, and Mr. N. ventures to say that every purchaser will not only be pleased with the clear and full tone of the Instrument, but also with its durability and moderate price.

Rs. 575 net Cash.

PIANO STOOLS, English made, richly carved, with Patent Metal Screw, the Seats covered with Morocco Leather; Rs. 22 to 25.

PIANO REQUISITES.

Hammer and Damper Felt, Strings, Tuning Forks and Keys.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

J. NEUBERG.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156 Leadenhall, Street, } LONDON.
23 Regent Street, }
10 North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's, *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

☞ BURRA KHUBBER. ☜

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA
TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.
BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

ઠા૦ મેઘજી પરેમજી.
i. e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having obtained the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of the SHAHABAD QUARRIES, they hereby give NOTICE that any encroachment on their lights from the date of this Advertisement will be dealt with according to law.

DONOVAN AND LOWE,
Contractors, Bombay and Poona.

Wednesday, 25th October 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT de SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs. Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

NOTICE.—For DURBAR TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, and for the TENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZE, apply to MOWLA BUX & Co., the Managing Directors, who have received the First Prize and Medal from the Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, on the 4th January 1871; and a few from others. The Firm was established in 1863. Certificates have been received from the following gentlemen :—

R. C. Oldfield, Esq., Collector, Furruckabad, dated 29th October 1863.
J. Ekin, Surgeon, 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 1st February 1870.
J. F. Reque, Esq., 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 31st October 1870.
B. B. Northington, Esq., Civil Service, Bombay, dated 17th January 1871.
Sir Dig Bijay Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 17th January 1871.
Kailas Nauth Shukul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 23rd July 1871, held in Lucknow.
C. L. Hansey, Inspecting Postmaster Futtehgurh, 30th September 1871, and a number of Certificates from the Civil and Military Officers.

The Managing Directors beg to inform the public in general, that in their Manufactory Tents are made of best cut, good workmanship, and excellent materials are procurable. The Managing Directors have a large Stock of excellent materials of every kind ready on hand, so as to execute all Orders promptly.

Printed Priced Catalogue will be forwarded, gratis, on application.—Apply to

Messrs. MOWLA BUX & Co.,
Tent Makers, Futtehgurh, N. W. P.

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The merit of this article is now acknowledged in Germany. Advices received last Mail inform us that its use has been ordered in Government Hospitals in that country, under the name of Kemp's Chirettine.

ITS PROPERTIES ARE

TONIC,

Acting on every Nerve and Muscle of the system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

22, Apollo Street, Bombay,

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	11 8	13 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Low Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, Black or Drab. Shapes—Napier, Cambridge, London, Oxford, Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong folding Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	45 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Straps round	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24 27	23 8 25 0	26 0 28 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket for Papers, spring fastening and strong lock, with secure shoulder strap passing under the Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—best Bridle Leather, with connecting handle, soiled Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS, made of well seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms. A strong and durable article.		9 8 11 8 13 8	10 0 13 0 15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay market	Made from the best Linen, all Three-fold.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrunkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA.—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL.—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL.—Best Saxony, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
BEST SPUN SILK.—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached.—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts an Cuffs	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS.—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 0

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10	2 0
The Jules Favre		2 4	2 10
The Ollivier		2 8	3 0
The Livingstone		2 12	3 4
The Stroller	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 0	2 4
The Duke		2 6	2 12
The Promenade		2 8	3 0
The Conqueror		2 12	3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Black Ties, narrow	0 14	1 0
,, wide	1 4	1 8
Coloured narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow	0 14	1 0
,,	1 0	1 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	3 12	4 4
Collar do		1 8	1 12
Solitaires		4 8	5 0

Will last for years.

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AAD COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Scarlet do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
,, coloured borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	12 0
Fine Irish do.	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do.	15 0	17 8
Extra fine do.	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

GLOVES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a CHOICE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of GLOVES for the present SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES'		
Best White, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 10	2 14
Or Three Pairs for	7 8	8 4
Best Coloured Kid, 2 Buttons, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
GENTS'		
Best White, Lavender, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
Best White Italian Kid, an excellent Glove, per pair	2 0	2 4
Dogskin or Tan Pique, per pair	2 8	3 0
Stout Calf Driving Gloves, per pair	2 8	3 0
Doeskin, Military, best quality, per pair	3 8	4 0
White Lisle Thread, per pair	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto ditto	1 12	2 0
WARM GLOVES.		
Real Berlin Ringwood, per pair	2 4	2 8
Mitts ditto ditto	1 8	1 12

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent for Gunpowder at Kirkee, up to the 30th NOVEMBER 1871, for the SUPPLY of 2,000 cwts. of PEELED DHALL STALKS, from the Concan, to be delivered at Bombay.

The Conditions of the Contract, and all other particulars, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

G. B. MELLERSH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 10th October 1871.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			...Rs,	20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto	... ,,	26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	... ,,	30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto	... ,,	16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of all sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,

BY LOUIS FRANK,
FRAMED IN RICH GOLD FRAMES.

Subject.	Size.	Price. Rs.
Sulphur Springs (Nynetal)	2·10 by 2·3	45
View of Chini (Himalayas)	2·10 by 2·3	45
Hill Village (near Mussoorie)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Above the Bund, Poona	2·9 by 2·3	45
Wanga Valley (Himalayas)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Dhobies' Glen, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3	40
Cascade, Sewapore	2·7 by 2·3	40
Road to Govt. House, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3	40
Sewapore, near Poona	2·7 by 2·3	40
Source of the Krishna	2·6 by 2·2	40
Ancient Hindoo Temple, (Mahabuleshwur.)		
View on the Krishna above Wye	2·6 by 2·2	40
Mahabuleshwur Morning	2·7 by 2·3	40
Do. Evening	2·7 by 2·3	40
Tiger Path, Mahabuleshwur	2·6 by 2·2	40
Wastdale Head, Cumberland	2·0 by 1·6	25
Thirlmere Do.	2·0 by 1·6	25
After a Storm (a Wreck)	2·3 by 1·6	25
Near Marathon, Greece	2·3 by 1·6	25
A View in the Tyrol	2·3 by 1·6	25
Oghee Outposts, Punjab	2·3 by 1·6	25
On the Indus above Sukkur	2·3 by 1·6	25

The measurements are given in feet and inches, thus—2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUNS ON COMMISSION SALE.

	Rs.
MATCH RIFLE, by "Alex. Henry," sighted to 1,500 yards, pistol grip, fitted in Oak case, complete	350
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADER PIN FIRE RIFLE, by "Whistler," 12 bore, barrels 26 inches long, pistol grip, complete in strong Mahogany case, with implements	275
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Bristow," fitted complete in leather case, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "George Gibbs," fitted in leather case complete, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Adams," in leather case, without implements	175
SINGLE BARREL PIN FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 12 bore, by "Woodward," *quite new*, in leather case, with implements complete; this is a high-class Gun	140
SINGLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, Snap Action, 12 bore, in leather case	60

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN taken from Life by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Carte de Visite size..........Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the lowest net cash prices for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8	to	65 0
,, Frock ,,	32 8		65 0
,, Dress Vests	5 8		12 0
,, Doeskin Trousers	11 0		26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8		45 0
,, Vests	5 8		10 8
,, Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8		23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0		18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0		41 0
,, Vests	5 0		9 8
,, Trousers	7 0		18 8
,, D. B. Facs	13 0		32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8		13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.			4 0
Best American Drill Trousers			3 8
,, English ,,			5 0
,, Linen Drill ,,			7 0
,, Coloured Fancy ,,			10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0		23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets (best longcloth)	3 0		3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0		85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains			18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0	to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats			14 0
,, Solar Topies			14 0
,, Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0		12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0		6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0		7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0		6 0
Cork Hats	4 6		6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0		4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8		4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0	to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0		7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0		7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth			3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8		3 0
Merino Pants..........Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0		
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0		5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0		48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0		72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0		9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0		9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0		48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8		5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather. Fancy Leather. Air-tight Cases. Coat and Uniform Cases. Hat Cases. Ladies' Overland. Dress Boxes. Courier Bags, Straps, &c.	By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHE[illegible]
Prize Medals—London, [illegible]

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED W[illegible] PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED [illegible]
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED [illegible]

N.B.—All Perfumes manufacture[illegible] duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON A[illegible]

Caution.—Many spurious imitat[illegible] J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; order[illegible] direct or through commission house[illegible] be had of all respectable dealers thr[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABA and Bank of Bombay shares closed firm. Spinning shares continue declining. Government Paper dull.

The following report on the transactions of the week in the Bombay Money Market is taken from our *Overland Summary* of Saturday :—

MONEY.—The New Bank of Bombay's Return, made up to the 28th October, shows the Deposits to amount to Rs. 142,42,000, and the General Treasury Balances to Rs. 265,89,000 :—while the Cash Balances and Bullion amounted to Rs. 236,15,000. The Loans, on security, amounted to Rs. 16,02,000 ; the Cash Credits, on security, to Rs. 97,22,000 ; the Bills discounted to Rs. 75,13,000 ; and the Government Securities held by the Bank to Rs. 55,93,000. The Bank's rates stand as previously, viz., at 5 per cent. per annum for loans on Government Securities, at 6 per cent. on Cash Credits, and at 8 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

The above Return, compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase in the Deposits of 5¾ lacs, and in the Cash Balances of a little over 13 lacs, the Loans and Discounts having decreased by about 7¾ lacs. But in the money market, there is a firmer feeling, which would become more marked if our Export trade assumed even moderate dimensions. In Calcutta, also, money is now in more demand, which will react on this market, and which, it is expected, will increase with the approach of the Indigo season. The course of exchange, inland and foreign, points to an upward tendency in the value of money. Exchange on England, both for sight and 6 months' sight Bills, is again firmer, on Calcutta the rate is tending towards a discount, and Government Paper is very weak. On receipt of the telegrams announcing that Council Bills had, on 1st November, been sold at 1s. 11⅛d., the sight rates here immediately rose ⅛ per cent. It is however thought improbable that the advance, though the rate may still rise for a time, can be of long duration, for it is owing to the favourable turn which the price of Cotton took in the beginning of June last, since which time a higher level of prices has been established. What amount is due to India for surplus proceeds of the shipments made up to the close of the last fair season, it is impossible to state with accuracy, but we do not think it can exceed 1¼ to 1½ million sterling,—a sum which will soon be adjusted, as it it now known that considerable remittances in specie and Government Paper are already on the way from Europe to India. Six months' sight on London may also be quoted ⅛ per cent. higher. Some disappointment was again felt yesterday that the Bank of England Directors had not, at their weekly meeting, reduced the rate of discount, for the telegrams had reported large payments of gold into the Bank. The Bank's Return, for the week ending 1st November, shows the bullion to amount to £22,500,000, being a further increase of £875,000, while the Discounts have decreased by £437,000. But the advices by post assert that many millions sterling of Bills drawn by France on England are still lying with the German Government, who may at any time discount them and require the proceeds in gold, and that there is a great scarcity of gold in Paris, with exchange there on London quoted at the high figure of 26,—circumstances in themselves sufficiently grave, even in the present strong position of the Bank, and which will probably induce the Directors to maintain the rate until the intentions of Germany, and the financial complications of the Continent, are more clearly understood.

SHARES.—The market has been extremely depressed, and most descriptions are lower. In Land Companies' shares, a few transactions only have been reported. Colabas are weak at Rs. 1,510, and Freres at Rs. 138, while Mazagons have fallen to Rs. 890, and Port Cannings to Rs. 360, but even these rates can hardly be obtained. In Bank shares, however, enquiry continues for those of the Bank of Bombay, of which the fully paid up shares are steady at 32 per cent premium. National Bank shares are nominal at Rs. 90 each ; but they are quoted in Calcutta at Rs. 95. Spinning Companies' shares are lower and have a declining tendency. Alliance close at Rs. 2,625 ; Manockjee Petit at Rs. 1,090 ; and Oriental at Rs. 2,625 ; and at these rates a good many shares are offering. In Press Companies' shares no transactions have been reported ; but Hydraulic Press are offering at Rs. 2,600, including the dividend of Rs. 210 per share recently declared ; and Mofussil Press and Ginning at Rs. 530.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A limited business has again been done, about 5 lacs only having changed hands, and prices, excepting Fours, are very weak, and lower. We quote—Fours, firm at par. ; Fives, with conversion into new 4½ per cent. guaranteed, at 103¼, but without such guarantee at 100¾ ; and Fives and half at 112. The market in Calcutta, since the Doorga Poojah holidays appears, although money is in more demand there, to be somewhat firmer ; Fours being now quoted at 99⅞, Fives at 103¼, and Fives-and-half at 112¼. In London, the only change which has occurred is in Fives, which are ½ per cent. higher : quotations there are, Fours 96¼, Fives 98¼, and Fives-and-half 109, with exchange on India at 1s. 11⅛d. With the advancing tendency, however, of exchange in London on India, an improvement in the prices of enfaced Rupee Paper at home is not improbable. By the telegrams received during the week the price of the new French Loan in Paris has been daily advancing, and it has now reached the high price of 95·90. A considerable business has in consequence been done here, but the price, although higher, is in no way proportioned to the rise in Paris. About 20 lacs have changed hands in the week, and the prices which last week closed at 94½ and 95¾, for paper fully paid up, and not fully paid up, respectively, now stand at 95 and 96½, being an advance of ½ per cent. in the week. The Paris Municipal Bonds continue to be dealt in at Rs. 5 premium per bond, and at this rate about 200 bonds have changed hands in the week.

EXCHANGE.—A moderate amount has been done this week on London, and it has principally been in Bank Bills, very few House Bills being, with the small business doing in Cotton, in the market. Business continued to be done on the basis of the closing quotations of last mail, until the 2nd instant, when telegrams came announcing that Council Bills had been sold at the periodical biddings as high as 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅜d. This intelligence was immediately followed by a rise in the sight rate here to 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d., and several lacs of 6 months' sight were sold by two Exchange Banks at 1s. 11⅝d. for next mail. Yesterday rates continued very firm, the telegrams received in the morning reporting that the Bank of England Directors had made no reduction in their rate of discount which, from the payments of bullion into the Bank, was in many quarters expected. Rates close at 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. for sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11⅞d. for six months' sight Bank Bills, at 2s. for Credits, and at 2s. 0 1 16d. to 2s. 0⅛d. for Documents. On Calcutta, a large business has been done, about 20 lacs Bank Paper having been sold, but rates are somewhat lower : Sight Bank Bills close at 100¼, and 60 days' sight at 99¾. The rate for 60 days' sight House Bills on China is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Numl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
[illegible]0,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	187½
[illegible],250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
1[illegible],000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
[illegible]7,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	360
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,[illegible]	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,970 x d
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	480 x d
100	1,500	...		[illegible]arwar Company	800
500	1,8[illegible]	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co.	9,000
200	2,0 0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,015
200	6,000	6,000	227 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375 x d
200	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,125
200	5,000	2,900	1 0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	860 x d
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	510
[illegible]	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,0[illegible]0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE - 5TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th November, 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hour 36 minutes.

Via Turkey 3rd November, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th November, 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th November, 4-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th November, 7-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th November is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	9 37	0 5
,, Galle	14 47	2 43
,, Kurrachee	0 34	0 24
,, Madras	0 37	0 32

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th Nov., 7-7 P.M. ; via Turkey, 4th Nov., 1-16 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th Nov., 9-10 P.M. ; via Turkey, 4th Nov, 7 P.M. From America, via Russia, 5th Nov., 3 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH NOVEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Persian Gulf, Oct. 20.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee, Nov. 2
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Nov. 1.
5	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	Palox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Peter Dickson	Godda	Galle.
	Egeria (s)	Cook	Bassein.

The steamer Gogah, to Cutch Mandvee, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Glenartney (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, Oct. 18.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Bombay, Oct. 10.
	Naturalist	Gregory	Liverpool, July 6.
	Carlisle Castle	Cooper	London, Aug. 2.
	Bowfell	Ellery	Liverpool, July 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dallam Tower, 66 cases glassware, J. Rahimtoola.

FROM LONDON.

M. M. Peter, 10 cases soap, C. A. Reyhemon ; 168 cases oilman-stores, A. A. Reyhemon.

European s, 2 casks hardware, E. Tyebally.

Orlando, s, 150 casks pale ale, R. Bomanjee & Co.

Roodee, 49 barrels tar, T. Habibbhoy ; 34 cases glassware, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 38 cases glassware, K Dhunjee.

British Monarch, 100 casks beer, M. Cooverjee & Co.

Annie Millicent, 20 casks hardware, E. A. Cadur.

Strathclyde, s, 10 cases sewing thread, C. A. Reyhemon.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 50 cases corks, N. & B. Wadia & Co. ; 1,?70 boxes claret, 45 boxes dantzic, 50 boxes curaçao, and 45 boxes maraschino, N. Ardaseer and Sons.

NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bivouac, s, 12 cases pale sherry, B. M. Punthakey.

Strathclyde, s, 2 cases hardware, A. Jewa ; 925 bars and 200 bundles British bar iron, Eward Bates & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 15 cases yellow metal sheet, P. Peroz.

Jumna, 50 cases sherry and 6 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Dallam Tower, 9 packages wall paper, T. Abboolally & Co.

British Monarch, 78 bundles hoop iron, R.C. Southern & Co. ; 33 cases stout, P. Framjee & Co. ; 105 casks pale ale, E. Rustomjee Mody.

Strathclyde, 50 barrels roll sulphur, H. J. Mahomed & Co.

M. M. Peter, 5 packages corks, E. Pallonjee Caperia.

Orlando, s, 12 packages hardware, T. Adumjee ; 10 casks sheet zinc, H. Allybhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx, s, 4 packages beads, Alsen, Riebe & Co. ; 114 packages beads, B. Jeejeebhoy ; 6 cases glass beads, R. Benton Hobbs.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 41 cases cognac, J. Neuberg ; 100 cases claret, Bolton & Co. ; 100 cases brandy, A. Dorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pericles, 3 bales old gunny rags, T. Cullianjee.

Eastern Belle, 130 bales cotton, L. Luckmedass ; 95 bales cotton, L. Purboodass.

Gunga, s, 38 bales hides, S. Abdool &Co. ; 60 bales wool, C. Pitamber ; 40 bales cotton, G. Khutow & Co. ; 2 bales skins, J. Sawoo & Co. ; 52 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co. ; 92 bales cotton, L. Narronjee ; 15 coils coir rope and 100 robins copra, S. Mooljee.

Sumatra, s, 50 bales wool, N. Goolabchund ; 33 bales wool, N. Soonderjee ; 20 bales cotton, G. Jaiowjee ; 25 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co. ; 43 bales cotton, D. Jaitha ; 255 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee ; 150 bales cotton, N. Golabchund ; 90 bales cotton, H Nursee.

Redewater s, 102 trails ——, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra, s, 20 cases cardamons, H. B. Touche & Co. ; 11 cases cardamons, E. Lallbhoy.

Surat, s, 56 bales hides and skins, C. Esmall & Co. ; 266 packages coffee, F. M. Dama ; 9 cases mother 'o pearl shells, S. Tyebjee ; 2 cases shawls, H. Curumchund ; 52 bales hides and skins, H. M. C. F. Mahomed & Co.

Orlando, s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx, s, 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sphinx s, 50 bales cotton, Bowring & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 5 chests M. opium, M. Manockjee & Co. ; 20 chests M opium, E. Framjee & Co. ; 7 chests M. opium, R. Sawantram.

NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pericles, 45 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee ; 125 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee.

Victoria Cross, 35 cases steel, Greaves, Cotton, & Co.

Gunga, s, 1,000 bundles gall, S. Vagjee ; 198 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 19 casks cocoanut oil, S. Pudumsee ; 3 bales wool, C. Pitamber ; 14 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Sphinx, s, 78 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,600 bundles myrabollams, M. Jewraz, 40 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 200 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 75 bales wool, V. Kukull.

Redewater, s, 250 cwts, horns, H. Noormohomed ; 1,991 bags wet dates, D. Merwanjee & Co. ; 21 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orlando, s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee.

FOR SUEZ.

Gunga, s, 1 bundle shawls, H. Z. Abaden.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 52 bundles fishmaws, 448 bundles sharkfins, C. Ebram ; 11 bales waste cotton, N. Wassodew ; 14 chests M. opium, G. Seenghanee ; 12 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co. ; 744 bundles sharkfins, J. Peerbhoy ; 32 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa s, 11½ chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co. ; 54 chests M opium, R. Eduljee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Hills, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Weir, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Carthew, Lieutenant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.

Dusk, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Capel, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

McGregor, Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

McMath, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Kurrachee.

Hankins, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty from Poona.

Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Mottet, Major, 25th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.

Henley, Captain, Bombay Rifle Brigade, to join, to Aden.

Beut, Major, 2-25th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Cornewall, M jor, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

Langhorne, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Kirkee.

Murray, Quartermaster, 21st Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.

[illegible]shburner, Colonel, 1st Bombay Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.

Vaughan, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

McRae, Captain, Bombay General List, on leave, to Poona.

McRae, Ensign, 8th Foot, on leave, to Poona.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on leave, to England.

Capel, Lieutenant 56th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Hunter, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Cooper, Major, Bombay Staff Corps to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Thomas, Captain, Bengal Commissariat Department, on furlough, to England.

Brownrigg, Captain, 60th Rifles, to join, to Peshawur.

NOVEMBER 5.

Smith, Captain, 85th Bengal Light Infantry, to join, to Dugshai.

Warner, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

Hale, Captain, 26th Cameronians, to join, to Fyzabad.

Blunt, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, to join, to Subathoo.

Bamfield, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, to join, to Morar.

Bardin, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 4.)

In supersession of the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr William Lumley Louis, Dist Supt of Police, Etah, in G O No 913A, dated 8th Sept last, preparatory leave for six weeks, with effect from 13th Sept last, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr Wilton Oldham, offg Mag and Collr of Ghazeepore, two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st Dec 1871, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr William Smoult Paterson, offg Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, to be a Civil and Sessions Judge, with effect from the date on which Mr Andrew Ross resigned the Civil Service.

Mr. E. Foster to officiate as District Supt of Police, Banda, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. T. Castle, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin to be Asst District Supt of Police at Jounpore.

Mr Matthew Allen McConaghey, Settlement Officer, Mynpoory, to have charge of the Settlement of Muttra, in addition to his present duties.

Mr John Kelly, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Civil Surg of Bustee.

Mr C T Castle, District Supt of Police, Banda, is transferred in the same capacity to Jounpore.

Under section 82 of the Indian Emigration Act (VIII. of 1871), the District Supts of Police, in each district in which recruiting for emigrants is carried on, is invested with the power of instituting prosecutions for offences committed against the Act.

The services of Dr Theodore D'Orville Partridge, FA SL, Civil Surg of Bustee, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	
China	,, 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 23	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Dec. 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered, before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY—November 5th, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Mrs. T. H. Bartley, of a son.

COSSER—October 26th, at Kurrachee, the wife of T. Cosser, Esq., of a daughter.

GAYER—November 1st, at Surat, the wife of Major Gayer, 13th Regiment N. I., of a son.

GOULDEN—November 4th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, Mrs. Catherine Goulden, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGUILAR—October 27th, at Monghyr, the wife of C. Aguilar, Esq., of a daughter.

CORBETT—October 26th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of C. W. Corbett, Postal Department, of a son.

HUTCHINSON—October 27th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lt. J. B. Hutchinson, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

KING—October 28th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. King, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, of a son.

PARSONS—October 29th, at Lullutpoor, the wife of J. D. Parsons, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD—GARSTIN—October 30th, at Cuddalore, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., Surgeon Major, Madras Army, to Louisa Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late General E. Garstin, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

DEATHS.

CRONIN—October 26th, at Dinapore, of fever, Ellen, the beloved wife of John Cronin, Pensioner, aged 52 years.

HOGAN—November 1st, at Allahabad, Annie Hogan, the beloved wife of Apothecary G. Hogan, aged 30 years and 7 months.

MENZIES—October 21st, at Murree, John, the beloved son of J. T. and Susan Menzies, aged 4 years and 14 days.

SCOTT—October 30th, at Madras, of diphtheria, Jessie Winifred, aged 1 year and 1[illegible] months, daughter of Mr. A. T. Scott, of the Tract Society.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1871.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Hope did not actually refuse last week to take charge of the Municipality of Bombay, he insisted on conditions which could not be complied with, so that we must look elsewhere for Mr. Crawford's successor. The principal difficulty raised by Mr. Hope did not lie, we believe, in the demand that Government should at once advance a large sum of money—Mr. Forbes had asked for ten lacs, and Mr. Hope increased the amount to thirteen—to make the pecuniary position of the Municipality perfectly safe. Considering that in June 1869 the Bench of Justices, in the letter to Government in which it expressed its extreme regret at the refusal of His Excellency in Council to appoint a committee of enquiry, formally disclaimed the responsibility for any further mischief that might happen, using the significant words, "The Bench feels no "security that future years will not bring *renew-* "*ed indebtedness for ordinary expenditure*," it is impossible for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues now to refuse the means of remedying the misfortune which the Justices, two years ago, foresaw and strove to avert. The loan of two lacs already granted by the Government to meet the "urgent necessities" of the Municipality may be accepted, therefore, as an earnest of the full recognition by the State of what it owes to Bombay for past negligence ; and we feel little doubt that whoever becomes Municipal Commissioner will not be asked to start with an empty treasury.

A more formidable obstacle to Mr. Hope's acceptance of the office was raised by the question what would be the amount of the Municipal Commissioner's pay. Some of the local reformers have, unwisely as we think, been clamouring for a reduction of the salary of Rs. 3,000 a month allowed to the Commissioner. It is surely better to get a man of first-rate capacity for this post, than to fix the pay so low that no one will care to take the appointment except as a stepping-stone to something better. Mr. Hope, however, would not have been satisfied even with Rs. 3,000 a month, and for a very good reason. A recent order, published in the *Gazette of India*, requires all servants of Government employed in Native States or by Municipalities to contribute one-fifth of their pay and allowances if they wish to retain a claim to the same absentee allowances and pension as they would be entitled to if they remained in the service of their own Government. By this rule, Mr. Hope's salary in Bombay would have been reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,400, while his pay as Collector of Surat is already Rs. 2,530 a month, so that he would actually have been a loser by the change of appointment. It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Hope should refuse to come here for less then Rs. 3,750 a month, which would have left him just Rs. 3,000 as the real amount of his salary—a sum not more than equivalent to what he gets in the cheaper station of Surat, but more than the Municipality of Bombay can afford to pay. The Government has, in these circumstances, been compelled, however reluctantly, to give up its intention of bringing Mr. Hope to Bombay.

Who, then, will be our new Commissioner ? The Government is not likely to appoint any man who is not in the Service ; and, as we have seen, it is not worth the while of an up-country Collector to take the appointment. We need not say anything about Dr. Lumsdaine, whom a correspondent recommends for the post, because it is of no use to speak of men whose services are not available. But who so fit to be our Municipal Commissioner as the present Collector of Bombay, Mr. Arbuthnot ? We offered, some months ago, the suggestion that a considerable saving might be effected by amalgamating the two offices of Collector and Commissioner, and the same view was warmly advocated by Mr. Crawford two months ago in his Annual Report. "With the completion of the Survey," remarked the late Commissioner, "the appointment of "Collector will be unnecessary. The whole Land "Revenue recovered by him is only Rs. 1,60,000. "An experienced Survey officer will alone be "required ; the land revenue can be easily "recovered by Municipal agency. The super- "intendence of Stamps might be placed under "the Mint ; that of Stationery be handed "over to the Commissioner." Here, then, is the whole scheme sketched out for the Government. Besides the advantage to the city of the change, it would, we are sure, be rare sport to the enemies of Mr. Crawford "to see the engineer hoist with his own petard." The Commissioner wished to swallow up the Collector's office, it would be a delightful revenge to make his own appointment the appanage of the Collector. Personally, too, Mr. Arbuthnot is well qualified for the position. He knows Bombay thoroughly, is familiar with the value of land, the rent of houses, and the prices of labour and building materials in all parts of the island ; and he understands what improvements are wanted and what they ought to cost. He has the reputation of being a good man of business, and he has shown great independence as a Justice of the Peace, having invariably voted with the opposition in favour of retrenchment and reform. Mr. Arbuthnot's appointment would be agreeable to the general body of ratepayers and their representatives ; and it is but fair, and consistent with English practice, that a critic who distinguished himself by the soundness of his judgment in the contest which has ended in the overthrow of the late Municipal administration should now be offered the opportunity of showing what administrative skill he himself possesses.

AMONG the many military lessons which it is to be hoped the Camp of Exercise at Delhi may teach us, is the necessity of ameliorating the existing cumbrous system of camping out that causes Indian Armies to become a burden to their Generals, and their ponderous equipage a ready prey to *guerillas* clever and active enough to take advantage of what is manifestly our weak point when in the field. *Impedimenta* is, in fact, a most irksome drag upon the movements of an Indian field force, and yet there seems to be no reason why the traditional cumbersome equipage of Indian Armies should not be curtailed to reasonable dimensions. On the contrary, everything seems to point to such curtailment as a something most devoutly to be desired both by Generals and by troops. There was a time in India, but we trust that time is passing away, when we could only wage war upon the Oriental model ; that is to say, with acres of canvas and hosts of baggage animals in attendance. We believed it to be *infra dig.* to take the field without affecting a paltry imitation of the pomp and luxury distinguishing an army of Orientals on the march ; and the consequence was, nay, it even at present is, that, our moveable columns being remarkable for anything rather than their numerical strength, troops that can be ill spared from other duties must be detached to look after enormous baggage trains that are more a source of weakness and annoyance to us than of convenience or of strength,—in fact, but military nuisances rendered respectable through the traditions of military elders, but worse than useless through the expenses and vexations they confer upon all ranks of a field force.

But antiquated notions still prevail in India to the effect that the various grades of military society must maintain their dignity in the field by the quantity of tent canvas they can spread over their heads per rule and per regulation. Thus we have Generals' tents, Field Officers' tents, Subalterns' tents, &c., all purchaseable in the market at truly extravagant prices, although the last class of tent mentioned might be considered quite equal to the ordinary requirements of any General upon active service, and possibly a great deal too cumbersome for many when in hot pursuit of an enemy. Again, tradition forbids that officers of the Indian Army should, foreign fashion, carry a single tent for the accommodation of several ; it is not permitted that one man shall supply the pole, another the fly, another the *khanat*, and so on. The laws of our military Medes and Persians are stupidly rigorous on this point, and every Subaltern must drag about the country a huge tent for himself that would be deemed a most ridiculous article of luxury by any General of the German Army on a campaign. These canvas houses, of course, add considerably to the impedimenta of a field force. Their original cost is no trifle, and their conveyance from place to place a very serious expense to their unfortunate proprietors, and yet, after all, they are both so hot and so uncomfortable, that it is not uncommon to see officers on the march, or on field service, quit their tents in disgust to seek shade and a cool *siesta* under some neighbouring tree. As far as outside show is concerned, the camp equipage of the Indian Army is far superior to that of any other army in the world ; but for serviceable utility—well, perhaps, the less said about that the better ! It is not long since we admired the spectacle of an Indian regiment in camp. Upon a barren, sandy plain were long rows of tents glistening, with a glare that made the head ache under the flaming mid-day sun. In the immediate vicinity of these tents was a large, shady tope of mango trees capable of affording natural shelter to half a dozen regiments, but rejected by the military, although a number of natives had very sensibly camped in comfort under its shelter and shade. Several of the officers were under the trees regarding their canvas houses at a distance ; and the scene struck us as so absurd, that we could not but laugh at the wiseacres who regard canvas barracks on the palatial model as necessities to the efficiency of troops on the march or campaign, and a splendid imposition on the natives. French or Prussian troops, with this fine tope available, would never have thought of pitching tents, even if they had them ; but routine was here paramount, and the tents of the various grades sweltered uselessly in the sun in all the grandeur of our British military way of knowing how not to do it. Surely, if the Delhi Camp puts an end to military folly so ridiculous, it will not have been assembled in vain.

We apprehend that an efficient substitute for the present cumbrous camp equipage in use with the Indian Army could be easily discovered without the display of any great ingenuity by the designer. A few sheets of waterproof canvas, cords, and light bamboo poles to be carried by groups of men and officers, as they pleased, might very properly take the place of the great canvas houses in which each man now sulks in solitary dignity ; and in the case of ordinary marches, and where ladies have to be accommodated, we cannot see why the Commissariat should not supply tents upon hire, and at a rate that would insure the Government from suffering any loss in the transaction. Railways have caused marches of any length to be remarkable occurrences in India ; it is only upon rare occasions that the Commissariat would be required to supply tents in this manner upon hire. Again, it is absurd to see regiments dragging enormous mess tents about with them ; far better, we should say, imitate the example recently set by the 10th Hussars at home, and substitute for the mess tent and its burdensome appendages a roomy but light canteen on wheels and springs and drawn by bullocks or horses according to pleasure. Under certain necessary restrictions of discipline we should permit officers and men great liberty in providing for their own comfort upon service or the march, and we may be certain that, the expense of carrying baggage under such circumstances being considered, a field force would not then, as now, be encumbered with vast trains such as we here complain of. Existing "camp equipage," as applicable to the Army of India, is briefly but a comprehensive term for myriads of useless followers, a monstrous baggage train, and all the obstacles that Generals lament as in the way of plans dependent upon celerity and despatch for their accomplishment. In its superfluity it is nothing short of a positive nuisance, and the sooner it is considered obsolete, and officers and men are taught to make the most of a waterproof sheet and a tree, the better it will be for the success of our arms in India and abroad, the better for the convenience and economy of our troops now needlessly tormented with useless impedimenta.

THE adopted son of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia has returned to Poona from Gwalior, after enjoying the Dussera holiday there.

ON the evening of 5th September last a *fête* was given by His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere to the European visitors in Sireenuggar.

THE Government of Bombay has granted a loan of two lakhs of rupees to the Bombay Municipality, to meet its pressing liabilities, at 5 per cent interest.

MR. T. H. WORDIE has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council, and Mr. B. D. Colvin, of the firm of Colvin, Cowie, and Co., has been appointed in his stead.

THE Amir of Cabul has deported his brother, Shureef Khan, to British territory, for what particular offence—beyond, as the *Friend of India* says, his general restlessness and turn for intrigue—is not known.

THE Governor-General in Council has expressed his satisfaction at the reports by Captain Luard and Mr. G. Sibley on the efficient state of the works of the East Indian Railway, as evidenced by the manner in which they have withstood the recent heavy floods.

THE Madras Legislative Council will very shortly be deprived of the services of the Hon. P. Macfadyen, who is going home for a year or more. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, as the present senior partner of the leading local firm, will, it is supposed, be his successor in Council.

THE Bareilly correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* furnishes the following item of intelligence :—"Mussulmans now appear quiet. They have resumed friendly intercourse with their Hindu neighbours, and seem anxious that everything should go on quietly and pleasantly."

OUR Serampore contemporary informs us that Persia and Affghanistan have agreed to accept British arbitration in Seistan on the same principle as that lately carried out so satisfactorily in connection with Mekhran. The Commission will be a joint one, and Coloned Goldsmidt will act as Commissioner for England.

THE *Sind News* informs us that Government have acceded to the request made by Colonel Phayre regarding the nomination of a competent officer to examine the Upper Sind Accounts in connection with the fresh frauds he has discovered, Mr. Sheppard, Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, having been deputed to scrutinize the accounts.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Madras Mail* :—"We learn with much regret, by private letters received by the last mail, that the Princess of Wales is threatened with deafness. Her Royal Highness's health is far from satisfactory, and her children, it is said, take more after her than after their father, who almost invariably enjoys robust health."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Mirror* complaining that as he with some friends and relatives was coming by boat through the Pudma, and when they were close to the thannah of Jaffirgunge, a number of policemen approached their boat, to take it for the Looshai expedition, on the ground that they had already procured many boats in the same manner.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has extended the provisions of Act XXII. of 1869 (the Act to remove the Garo Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts) to the Khasi, Jynteah, and Naga Hills, the Commissioner in future being empowered to exercise the powers of the High Court in civil and criminal cases triable in the courts of those districts.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, writing from Simla on the last day of October, says—"We have splendid weather ; air crisp and clear, and bracing, with frost already beginning to glisten in the early morning, and the holly berries ripening fast to remind us that Christmas is near at hand. So, I suppose, with a roaring wood fire, and a glass of toddy, the winter may be made sufficiently jolly. I don't suppose that any amount of make-believe would convert a Christmas in India to one anything like a Christmas in England, but still people might make merry round the holly and mistletoe."

OUR London correspondent, in the letter we published on Saturday, mentions the Royal Insurance Company as one of the concerns which has lost heavily by the great fire at Chicago ; and we have been requested to mention that a letter has been received in Bombay from the head office, in which the directors congratulate themselves that, even if every risk they had at Chicago became a total loss, the Royal's losses would not exceed £20,000. This, for a company having a capital of two millions sterling, and accumulated funds in hand of over £1,850,000, cannot be considered as losing heavily.

THE Germans appear to be determined not to be outdone by the Mont Cenis tunnel, for they are subscribing readily for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway. 102,000,000 thalers had been subscribed up to the 12th of last month, and an international association will be formed of German, Italian, and Swiss financial associations for the purpose of raising the amount necessary for the completion of the works. A financial treaty in reference to the railway with the Berlin Syndicate, at the head of which is the Berlin Discount Company, has been signed subject to ratification by the Permanent Commission of the St. Gothard Railway.

WE take the following horrible description of the condition of the Calcutta drains from the *Indian Mirror* :—"The state of the drains in some quarters of Northern Calcutta is not only dangerous, owing to the accumulation of filth and the consequent effluvia, but owing also to the barbarous arrangements of crossing them, when that is necessary. Some of the largest drains in the native quarter have rows of mud houses standing on both sides of them, with no other passage across than a beam of wood, or a branch of some tree. The people have to walk or grope over as best as they can, and it not unfrequently happens that an unskilful foot slips, and a poor fellow is buried in the slimy abomination underneath. A correspondent writes to say that on Tuesday evening two children were crossing such a drain at Bagbazaar over a tree which was laid over to bridge it. When they had gone half the way both of them fell down. The younger child, who was only three years old, immediately disappeared in the mud, and the head of the elder "was only visible over the dirty slime." They would have both of them most certainly died, if they were not seen and promptly rescued. Will the lofty authorities of the Municipality, under the heavy yoke of whose taxation the whole city groans, condescend to look to this ? Surely the people who pay so heavily cannot afford to have their children buried alive under the abominable slime of dirty drains."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Lahore Volunteers scarcely meet our idea of efficiency. One day, last week, a parade consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, and one private.

THE evidence at the Court Martial on Lieut. Sturt, 28th M. N. I., was concluded on Wednesday, and the prisoner was to put in his defence on Saturday.

As Colonel O. Wilkinson is about to proceed home on furlough, he will be unable after this date to receive subscriptions for the Royal School for Officers' Daughters at Bath.

THE three companies of the 27th M. N. I., under orders to proceed to Akyab, were to leave Bangalore by train on the 3rd instant, and to embark in the steamer Himalaya on the following morning.

ALLAHABAD will have parted within a very few days with many valued friends. The D Battery 16th Brigade was to leave on Friday morning, and the 104th Regiment in a day or two. The D 16th is finally destined for Rawul Pindi, a charming station, but halts at Delhi to take part in the exercises of the great Camp. The 104th, still more fortunate, is going home.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER.

The Attorney-General, Sir James Colville, and Mr. Montague Smith have been appointed paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The appointment of Sir Lawrence Peel has been confirmed.

Colonel Goldsmid has been gazetted Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Sir Henry Maine has been appointed a member of the Indian Council, vice Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, who has resigned.

Two thousand applications were made by officers to retire prior to the issue of the Warrant to carry out the provisions of the Army Act.

Sir Hercules Robinson will shortly succeed Earl Belmore as Governor of New South Wales.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to six per cent.

VIENNA, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Baron Ernest de Kellersperg has formed a new Austrian Ministry. The programme which he has announced disowns any political compromise, and proposes to dissolve the Diets of Bohemia, Moravia, Bucowina, Upper Austria, and Gallicia.

VIENNA, 5TH NOVEMBER.

An Imperial decree, which has been read in the Chamber at Prague, says that changes in the Diet are only possible by legislation, and hopes that the Bohemian members will assist the Imperial Parliament.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 3RD NOV., NOON.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton	79,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, ,, Surats	29,000 ,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	5,15,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	2,80,000 ,,
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton	63,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	22,000 ,,

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

LONDON, 3RD NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings, 8s.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 4½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

Arrived from Bombay—Schleswig Bride.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 4TH NOV., EVENING.

The s.s. Deccan, with the outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay at 3 P.M. to-day.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

THE HANGING OF ABDOOLAH.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The following was issued on Saturday forenoon as an extra edition :—

CALCUTTA, 4TH NOV., 12-41 P.M.

The assassin Abdoolah was hanged this morning at six o'clock.

He made no disclosures, but said he had committed the murder when he was not in his senses. He fainted when he was placed under the drop.

The body was burned inside the jail.

There were but few spectators, and hardly any Mussulmans. All passed off quietly.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. RANGOON.

THE BOMBAY MAILS SAVED.

WE have received the following from Mr. Stuart, Postmaster :—

"4TH NOVEMBER 1871.

"With reference to the reported loss in the wreck of the steamer Rangoon of the Bombay Mails for Australia despatched on 26th ultimo, the following telegram, dated 3rd instant, from the Postmaster at Galle, is published for general information :—

"'Your Mails for Australia saved, but wet.'"

THE CHOICE OF A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there is one man more fitted than another to fill the post of Municipal Commissioner of this city, that man is Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay.

Dr. Lumsdaine's special qualifications for this post would at any time be admitted by those who have had the opportunity of forming a correct estimate of his merits. But at the present juncture of our Municipal affairs Dr. Lumsdaine may unhesitatingly be pronounced to be the proper man for the occasion. Let me briefly state the reasons on which I base my opinion.

The office of Municipal Commissioner can only be satisfactorily filled by one who has the entire confidence of the Bench of Justices.—There is much room for a reorganization of the Bench, and much room for a general municipal reform. All this may be considered in due course at the convenience of Government, but it is of vital moment to appoint a good Commissioner *at once*. I am sure not only that Dr. Lumsdaine would have the confidence of the Bench of Justices, but the fact is significant that he has already gained the goodwill of the people of Bombay, and has proved his ability to deal wisely with the various interests of all classes, high and low, rich and poor, European and native. The selection of Dr. Lumsdaine, therefore, as an officer who would be held in high respect, and who would secure the confidence of the people, and destroy the spirit of suspicion and opposition which now so unhappily prevails, appears eminently desirable.

The Municipal Commissioner should thoroughly understand his duties.—Sure and certain municipal progress cannot be secured by "fits and starts," nor will any intuitive ability or special peculiarity give to the city all that is required. To look well over the whole municipal field, to know the necessities of the people, and to distinguish these necessities in the *order of their importance*, is to know the duties of a Commissioner. Nothing is more certain than that this city cannot supply all its municipal wants in a day or a year ; and, as the first objects of municipal government are intimately associated with public health and public convenience, he is the best Commissioner who will apply the city funds in a manner best adapted to the preservation of the one and the provision of the other. Enduring monuments of a city's greatness have their proper place, but life, health, comfort, and convenience, take precedence of all works of art and beauty. The more poor the people, and the greater their poverty of intelligence, the more does this truth apply. Those who know the most pressing municipal wants of the city know how much remains yet to be done for the public good. I do not wish to take anything from the credit of the past administration ; a very great deal has undoubtedly been accomplished by Mr. Crawford. My business is now with the future, and I will venture to say that Dr. Lumsdaine is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of Bombay, better acquainted with them perhaps than any other individual I could name. As a sound thinker, a spirited and clear writer, and a man without a crotchet, Dr. Lumsdaine is already known to us ; he combines with these qualities an entire knowledge of the hygienic conditions of the city in all their details, and is "well up" with the science of the day.

The Municipal Commissioner should be a financier.—I have already alluded to the subject of municipal expenditure, and this I will now say that the Bombay Bench of Justices has never exhibited an ungenerous disposition. Let the rates and loans of the last six years testify. Let the existing debts be once liquidated, and there will remain no serious financial difficulties for a Commissioner to encounter. Mutual confidence between the Executive and the Bench will restore order and secure sufficient supplies. On this score no man of Dr. Lumsdaine's qualifications need take alarm.

It is probable that Dr. Lumsdaine would decline the appointment of Municipal Commissioner if it were offered to him. About this I know nothing ; but I think I cannot be wrong in saying that with him for our new Commissioner the municipal affairs of Bombay would be guided by a clear head and a sound intelligence. It is now in the power of Government to allay at once the public excitement by the choice of an efficient and popular Commissioner, and, in nominating Dr. Lumsdaine, I feel sure this object would be completely gained.

I owe it to Dr. Lumsdaine to express my regret for the free use I have made of him in this letter. If my taste should be questioned, my apology is that I have been influenced only by considerations of public welfare. The occasion is an anxious one for us all, and I felt that I could not propose Dr. Lumsdaine as our new Commissioner without referring to his special qualifications for the appointment. At the same time I desire to say that any allusion which I have made to the municipal progress of the past administration has been only incidental, and is not intended to be reproachful or condemnatory. T. B.

Bombay, 4th November.

THE *TIMES OF INDIA* ON MR. CRAWFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* in its *Overland Summary*, which goes to England by to-day's P. and O. steamer, has made certain statements in regard to the late Municipal Commissioner's departure from Bombay, which should be enquired into. I send you the paragraph I refer to. You will perceive by the *Times of India's* statement that the impression of *flight* is conveyed, *assisted* by the Commissioner of Police.

Now, Sir, I beg of you, in the interests of the public, to sift this statement of the *Times of India*, and if found to be false, or highly-coloured and exaggerated, thus giving a false impression to English readers, to denounce it as a cowardly attack upon an absent man, as it will in all likelihood reach England ere the gentleman vilified can arrive there.

Let Mr. Crawford's friends see to it that no *false* statements are made about him in the print which is evidently under the control of a clique of his enemies, who, in their efforts for *reform*, will stop *at nothing*, and stoop to anything and everything mean and contemptible, to carry out their ends, if *possible*.

I suppose we are all unanimous for *reform*. But it appears to me that no steps will be made in that direction by the anti-Crawford party ; and by the anti-Crawford party I refer to those who hope for a change for the better through defaming a gentleman who has stood well for years past as a Civilian, and whose greatest fault was that he tried to do too much with the means at his disposal.—Yours, &c.,

DOWN WITH THE DEFAMERS.

(From the *Times of India*.)

THE town and island of Bombay has been in a ferment during the past week, because of the exodus, under peculiar circumstances, of Mr. A. T. Crawford, the well known Civilian, who is also Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The result of a recent investigation into the affairs of the Municipality we have already reported. The deficit disclosed is from seven to thirteen lakhs, £130,000, as it may be stated. This result had been anticipated ; and though much perplexity prevailed as to the course that would be needful to set the Corporation right again, few cared to consider how the action of Government might affect the Commissioner's future course ; and, though he was known to be embarrassed, no one anticipated his making a furtive and ignominious flight from Bombay. It was also known that he was suffering from liver disease, and, as it since appears, his medical attendant would not be answerable for another week's stay in this country. But he had declared he would not leave Bombay ; and now his departure last Saturday, with most elaborate precautions to escape observation, has created intense excitement in this city, and has aroused much popular indignation because of municipal mismanagement and the countenance given to the late Commissioner by members of the Bombay Government. The medical certificate might be held to cover any irregularity in the mode of granting leave ; but Mr Crawford did not think himself safe as every ordinary invalid would have been. Although the likelihood of his departure was noised abroad he appears to have kept his intention secret from all but his most intimate friends, amongst whom is the Commissioner of Police, who is said to have escorted Mr. Crawford to some part of the harbour side not named, where a steam barge, or, as some say one of the Custom House boats, took off the fugitive Commissioner, the departing mail steamer being signalled to and overtaken after having left her anchorage. Strong feeling exists because of the demi-official assistance thus afforded to a man who has thrown the city finances into confusion, and involved himself with a load of private debt to an extent almost unknown amongst the civilians of this century. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is still in Bombay mainly employed in grappling with the municipal crisis.

A LOAN OF TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES GRANTED BY GOVERNMENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following letters were sent to us on Saturday for publication :—

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 4th Nov.

To JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, a copy of a letter received by me last evening from the Accountant General, whereby it will be seen that Government has been pleased to advance on loan, at 5 (five) per cent. interest, the sum of two lacs of rupees to meet the pressing liabilities of the Municipality.

This sum will enable us to pay all Municipal Establishments for last month, and will relieve us of the misery of being dependent on the daily collections for the payment of our labourers.—I have, &c.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

From the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Bombay, to the OFFICER temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY, 3rd Nov.

SIR,—Under instructions from Government, I have the honour to enclose a Treasury order, No. 60, dated this day, for Rupees 2 lacs, being the amount of loan granted by Government at 5 per cent. interest to the Bombay Municipality to meet its pressing necessities, and to request that the Treasury order may be acknowledged.

You will observe that the cheques are to be signed by yourself and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.—I have, &c.,

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

(True Copy.)
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

THE LOVE GROVE SLUICES.

No. 5,183 of 1871.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4th Nov.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Bench of Justices.

SIR,—I have the honour, with reference to our conversation this morning, to request that you will give me your formal acquiescence in the order I have passed this morning with respect to the commencement of pumping at the Love Grove sluices.

The condition of the flats in the neighbourhood of the main drain is such that I fear fever of a bad type may break out, and I have felt it to be my duty, although there is no grant for the expenditure, to order the pumps to commence working from to-morrow night.

The monthly sum required for this work amounts to Rs. 2,500, and I would ask you to apply for the formal sanction of the Bench to this expenditure.—I have, &c.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner.

To T. G. HEWLETT, Esq., Health Officer, in charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour immediately to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, giving information that you purpose to commence at once pumping the sluices at Love Grove, although, as I understand, there is no Budget Grant at present available for this purpose.

Your letter shall be laid before the Special General Meeting of Justices called for the 16th instant, when I doubt not that what you have done in the public interests will meet with all due approval. But personally, as you are aware, I stand in no such relation to the Bench of Justices as to constitute the most formal acquiescence on my part any legal sanction, though with the knowledge which I have of what you have done, and are doing for Bombay, I offer you, for myself, more than acquiescence, if it is of any value to you, indeed my most warm approval and high esteem, which feelings I believe are shared with me by the whole community.—I have the honour, &c.

(Sd.) JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1871.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that the receipts from the Bombay Sea Customs are in excess of those of Calcutta makes it appear an anomaly that those on whom more particularly devolves the duty of collecting the revenue—I mean Preventive Officers—should receive a smaller salary here than their brethren of the latter port. I make this assertion on the authority of the Calcutta Directory for 1871, which gives in detail the salaries of the officers on the Preventive Establishment ; but I think it will suffice if I give as a criterion that of those under the head of first and second class.

There are in Calcutta ten first grade officers, five at Rs. 300, and five at Rs. 250 each ; ten second grade officers at Rs. 200 each ; compare with which the salaries of the same classes here, which stand respectively at Rs. 175 and Rs. 150. I may mention that the difference of pay is in an equal ratio in all the other grades. Now, how can this be explained ? Surely in no other way than in the want-

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of that interest for their subordinates which the Head of every Department should take, but which has been singularly wanting on the part of those who have been at the head of the Customs of late, or, more correctly speaking, since Mr. George Inverarity was Commissioner, to which gentleman's exertions may be placed the privileges, though few, which they (the Preventive Officers) now enjoy. In addition to the increased salaries which the Calcutta officers receive, there is another item—the fee. I believe a rupee an hour they receive for work performed before 8 A.M. and after 5 P.M., which must considerably augment it.

There are no such restrictions as to the hours of work at this port, consequently no extra money is earned by its officers, unless it be occasionally for night work, for which only an extra fee is charged. It will thus be seen that the Prèventive Officers of this place do more work and receive less pay than those of Calcutta. This, as I said before, is an anomalous state of things, and should in fairness not be permitted. It may be asked why not seek redress, where it can be afforded, viz., from Government? But to do so without support would be madness, and that I don't think would be volunteered. Some, if not all, of the ills from which the Bombay Customs suffers may I think be attributed in a great measure to the constant changing of its Commissioners, who consequently have not the opportunity to thoroughly understand the working of the several Departments under them, more particularly the Preventive, which is totally foreign to them, and this limited knowledge of it may perhaps explain the indifference more or less shown for it.

With a hope, Mr. Editor, that you or some other good and able Samaritan will take up the cudgels on our behalf.—Yours, &c.

A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to bring to the knowledge of the University Registrar, through the medium of your journal, the following:—

It is rumoured that 900 candidates are to appear for the ensuing Matriculation Examination, and, since this large number cannot be accommodated in the Town Hall, I believe that a part of them will be required to sit in the pandal which is being erected. Now, cannot the Registrar, Mr. James Taylor, make any better arrangements than to confine a large number of boys, say about 500, in a miserable pandal much resembling the Black-hole of Calcutta, with the burning heat of the meridian sun beating over their heads?

It in a great way tends to abstract their minds from answering the questions. I say this from my own personal experience, for unluckily I was among the lot that were doomed to sit in the pandal last year, and, to say nothing but the truth, I could not answer most of the questions, not being accustomed to the scorching sun of India, which in a great way abstracted my mind; so I hope the Registrar will look into these matters, and provide a better place for candidates, especially when they pay the University fee.—Yours, &c.,

A EUROPEAN.

BOMBAY.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—We learn that upwards of Rs. 10,000 have been subscribed to the above fund.

MR. T. C. ANSTEY.—We learn that Mr. Anstey will proceed to Calcutta next Thursday to conduct an important case there.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo child, aged about two years, was on Saturday severely scalded by a pot of hot water falling on it. It was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

HIGH COURT AND SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The summer vacation having terminated on Saturday, the High Court and the Small Causes Court will be re-opened to-day.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Two European vagrants were on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being vagrants. They were sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Khetwady concerning the death of Kasee, woman. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by shock, the result of her having been scalded.

SUSPECTED ACCIDENT AT SEA.—A country boat drifted ashore opposite the Gun Carriage Department on Saturday. No owner has appeared to claim it, and it is surmised that an accident may have occurred by which the occupants were drowned.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, a seaman named Ferrier, of the ship Arabia, was charged with having absented himself without leave. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PERSIAN PARSEES.—The trustees of the fund of the late Dadabhoy Manockjee have promised to pay Rs. 500 per year out of the fund to the medical man attending the Persian Parsees now residing at the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, about fifty native prostitutes were charged, at the instance of Dr. Hewlett, with having failed to present themselves for examination under the Contagious Diseases Act. The Magistrate gave a warning to the women, and discharged them.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES—PARSEE LADIES AT AN ENGLISH BALL.—A native contemporary states that a few days ago the female members of a highly respectable Parsee gentleman were present at an English ball at Poona. The ladies, it is further stated, took a part in dancing with the English ladies. This is the first instance we know of Parsee ladies attending balls.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Vishnoo Gunnesram, pleader, appeared before Mr. Connon on Saturday on behalf of one Bya, woman. He said that some time ago his client charged one Sudashew with having robbed her of her ornaments. A warrant was sent to the Political Agent of Sawuntwarree, whither the accused had absconded, but the accused had not yet been forwarded to Bombay. Mr. Vishnoo, therefore, asked the Magistrate to issue another warrant. The Magistrate refused.

HOW THE MONEY GOES AT BARODA.—It is stated that on the Dusserah holiday H. H. Mulharao presented Rs. 35,000 to a Brahmin at Baroda. The reason is not given for this handsome present. Probably it was due to a mixture of vanity, religion, and appreciation of services rendered, and, perhaps, to come; but the Brahmin is a very lucky fellow if he has been the victim of these combinations. We hear that H. H. Mulharao has offered a reward of Rs. 25,000 to the person or persons who shall trace out the parties who furnished certain information which has appeared in the pamphlet on Baroda, recently published by Mr. Dinshaw Ardasheer Talayarkhan, late of the *Gujerat Mitra*.

THE Deputy Nazir of Poona, who was suspended by H. L. Pinhey, Esq., the Judge, has been re-instated.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 4.

THE Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, will leave this on Monday next with his establishment on a tour towards Khier.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather during the day has become very warm and oppressive; the mornings and evenings however are cool and pleasant.—*Ibid.*

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD AT POONA.—In consequence of the rise in the price of wheat in the market, which is daily increasing, the bakers of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, and of the Civil Lines also, have raised the price of bread.—*Ibid.*

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A GOLDSMITH.—Narayen bin Larsett has been found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Full-power Cantonment Magistrate, for criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that a sepoy of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry gave the accused his silver eurgota to repair, and that he pawned the same with a Marwarree shroff for the sum of rupees twenty-four.—*Ibid.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CHEATING.—One Coondoopunt Brahmin has laid a charge of cheating before Mr. G. B. Reid, 2nd Assistant Magistrate, against Crustna Hurry, Bappoo Bhut Rungoopunt, and Gunnoo. All three accused falsely informed the complainant that if he would give them the sum of twelve hundred rupees, which the complainant did give them, they would show him a hidden treasure of considerable amount; but after the lapse of some days a copper pot containing pieces of iron, lead, and other rubbish was shown to him buried in one of the empty houses.—*Ibid.*

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN WESTERN INDIA.—We are no alarmists; but we think there is every likelihood of extreme distress coming near our very doors. If there is a seasonable fall of rain above the Ghauts within the next two weeks, the worst may yet be averted. Otherwise a sore trial awaits us for which each and all ought to be well prepared. Scarcity of water in the Northern Konkan, Gujrath, Khandish, and parts of the Dekkan, is unavoidable, and we are anxiously waiting to see what measures of relief are being inaugurated by the State to meet the dire emergency. Prices are rising steadily, and each week makes a perceptible diminution in the buyer's resources. We have accounts from Sholapur, Poona, Nassick, and Khandish, all in the same unmistakable direction. This is a cloud overhanging our Diwali season, and likely to exercise a very depressing influence in our festivities.—*Native Opinion.*

THE PERSIAN RELIEF FUND.—Charity begins at home; but it ought not to end there. And accordingly, Bombay is trying to do her duty by her neighbours of old Iran, although conscious that she will soon have to bestir herself for objects nearer home. An influential Committee has been appointed, at a meeting held in the Town Hall last Wednesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas presiding. We are glad the Mofussil people will be asked to contribute; for it is in such trials that people begin to appreciate each other. Suppose each family spares the superfluities of one Diwali holiday, what will that amount to? One day for Iran, and another for Gujarath and the Dekhan, and we are sure the pleasure of giving help will be more agreeable and elevating than that of letting off fireworks, looking at insipid and enervating nautches, and feasting with friends. India is the home of charity, and Bombay has always taken the lead in such good works, and we hope she will not now be behind, although the community is not now in the position it occupied some years ago.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP DENMARK, Pope, master, from Liverpool to Bombay, is reported to have put into Rio de Janeiro, leaky.

THE S. S. TAPTEE, Captain De Costa, arrived on Saturday from Cutch with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Melville, and one hundred and forty-three deck passengers.

WE hear that the owners of the ship Lady Melville have decided not to go to the expense of lifting her. Query—Will the Government be obliged to do so, and who will pay the expense?—*Englishman.*

THE China papers report the total loss of the well-known tea clipper Taeping, on Ladds Reef, just after starting on her voyage to New York with a cargo of tea. The vessel had only just received a thorough repair, after the injuries she sustained in the late typhoon.

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, Captain A. Scott, arrived on Saturday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cummings and six children, Major Weir, Captain Davidson, Lieutenant McMath, Mr. L. Mahomed, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE *Englishman* of Friday mentions that Captain E. J. Butler, First Assistant Master Attendant, Bankshall, was to proceed to the Sundarbans houses of refuge to search for survivors of a wreck reported to the Master Attendant by the pilots in the outer stations. This wreck is that of a large passenger ship, name unknown.

THE SHIP MARITANA, Macdonald, master, Bombay to Liverpool, which put into the Cape of Good Hope on 20th May last, was sold by auction, it having been found impossible to repair her for £1,010. The cargo will be forwarded to Liverpool by other vessels, but great delay might take place, as tonnage was very scarce.

THE following passengers arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd instant by the s.s. Dacca from Bombay and the Coast:—

Mrs. Paterson, Miss Ward, Miss Tathrape, Miss Candy, Mr. Galiffe, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Spink, Mr. Hay, Mr. Watson, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Bianconi, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnerjar and child, a native, nine gentlemen, Miss Harding, Miss Ravenshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Mr. McPherson, Captain Murray, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and 2 children, Mr. Sykes, 6 men, 1 woman, and 2 children, 79th Highlanders and 15 natives.

CANAL STEAMERS.

THE STEPHENSONS left Suez on the 23rd ult., and should arrive here about next Friday. The Ispahan was in the Canal on the 26th idem; no other steamer is now on the way.—The Nebraska was to leave London on the 4th November, so should arrive here early next month.—The Xantho, 1,600 tons, would follow in a few days.—The Abbotsford, 695 tons, would leave Liverpool on 10th November, and the Nemesis, 2,717 tons, about the same time. These two steamers are chartered, the former to load at Carwar, and the latter at Bombay.—Austrian Lloyd's new steamer Flora, 2,320 tons, was to leave Trieste on 7th instant, and the Egitta left Genoa on 24th October. The following steamers were advertised for Bombay when the last mail left London:—Atalanta, 2,274 tons; Hutton, 2,200 tons (to sail end of November); St. Olaf, 1,935 tons, early in December.) Outward cargo was with difficulty procurable; some of the steamers had been compelled to fill up with coke and coal, and several that were previously advertised had been withdrawn altogether.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
5	31 m	2	8	Monday... ... 6	11	55 m	0	9
5	23 a	0	8		11	34 a	2	7
6	50 m	2	11	Tuesday... ... 7	1	16 a	1	7
7	5 a	1	4		......		......	
7	48 m	3	6	Wednesday... 8	1	7 m	2	7
8	29 a	2	5		2	23 a	3	3
8	43 m	4	2	Thursday ... 9	2	28 m	2	10
9	23 a	3	10		3	7 a	4	7
9	21 m	4	7	Friday 10	3	20 m	3	7
10	5 a	5	4		3	42 a	5	11
9	59 m	5	4	Saturday. ... 11	4	4 m	4	4
10	44 a	6	7		4	18 a	7	3
10	33 m	5	9	Sunday... ... 12	4	43 m	4	7
11	27 a	7	5		4	54 a	8	4

New Moon—12th, 9h. 59m. p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,201 tons and 500 h. p., Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Gray, and Mr. Clarke.
For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Capel, and Mr. Preston.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 1ST NOVEMBER.

OUR latest home telegram is dated Liverpool October 26th, market strong, fair Dhollera worth 7½d. per lb.

The past fortnight has been a very inanimate one with us as far as business is concerned, not a single transaction having taken place, either on European or native account. We had heavy rains all over the district during the first half of the fortnight under review, which were evidently the wind-up of the monsoon, and prevented supplies coming into market from the villages; and during the latter half the Dussera holidays have entirely obstructed business.

There is little enquiry on European account, except for firm offers which are difficult to procure at present, as dealers are anxious to close off former transactions, which the rain has lately prevented their doing, before entering upon fresh ones. Bombay native firms are still reported behind-hand in their purchases here on Bombay account, but they are not likely to make any progress until delivery on European account has been completed.

We quote Sawginned Rs. 240, Compta Rs. 220 f. o. b. Carwar, all December, usual terms.

The rains being now entirely over, all our roads, both district and coastwise, are open for the season, and despatches on a large scale are daily taking place.

There is little or no cotton being sent either to Carwar or Compta for sale, and the stocks at both ports are *nil*; only one Bombay dealer is shipping his cotton via Compta; all the others are preferring Carwar at present. Sawginned is nominally Rs. 235, and Compta Rs. 205 per candy f. o. b.

The crops are everything that can be wished for, and present appearances for both cotton and grain are most favourable.

The ship British Sovereign, Davis, master, which arrived at Bombay from Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 26th ultimo, has been chartered to load a full cargo of cotton from Carwar to Liverpool at £2-17-6, with lay days to 15th December, and is expected to come down to Carwar about the middle of this month.

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
From Sept. 22 to Oct. 23......	0	1,334	0	182
Previously reported..........	215	237	0	0
Total..........	215	1,571	0	182

EXCHANGE has been easier the last week, and 16 days' sight bills on Bombay are saleable at ¾ per cent. discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a Yankee other day, as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" was the next query. "Certainly—don't you see that it is our business?" "Ah! well *cast a shadow*, will you?" He was cast out, and referred to a *brass foundry*.

BAD NEWS FOR CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS.—A letter from Rheims says that the vintage in Champagne is the worst ever remembered. Everything has contributed to injure the vines. In the first place the Prussian invasion did not permit the plant to receive the necessary culture, then the late frosts destroyed a large quantity of the buds, and finally the hail ravaged much of what remained.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

WE understand that 1,212 candidates are to appear at the forthcoming examination of the Bombay University. Of these 975 are for Matriculation, 135 for F. A., 58 for B. A., 4 for M. A., 4 for LL.B., 6 for L. M., 22 for first examination in Civil Engineering, and 8 for final examination in Civil Engineering.

The matriculation examination commences from the 20th inst.

TO ENGLAND FOR £15!

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND CO., ship brokers, we notice, advertise that they are prepared to give passages to Liverpool for £15, in the s. s. European, a vessel of 2,600 tons register, and 450 horse power, which is to sail by way of the Suez Canal in January next. The £15 includes food, and the arrangements on board will be much the same as those in Liverpool emigrant vessels.

THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

WE regret to find that we have omitted to mention that in January next a new monthly journal will be published in Bombay, entitled the "Indian Antiquary." This journal is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental scholars in India, Europe, and America, and as a repertory for information on the antiquities, history, geography, literature, religion, mythology, natural history, ethnology, and folk-lore of India and the adjoining countries; and considering the great scope of India as a field for the antiquary, the articles appearing in the new journal ought to be interesting in the highest degree, not only to the professed antiquarian, but even to those who cannot afford to devote their time to antiquarian researches. Mr. James Burgess, who is well known throughout India as devoted to antiquarian research, will edit the journal.

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.

ON Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, John Gribbin, private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was placed before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to George Henry Dixon, trumpet major in the same regiment.

Mr. Inspector Price, who is in charge of the case, said that the Public Prosecutor was absent from Bombay.

Dixon's leg had been amputated, and he still lies in a precarious state in the hospital at Colaba.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Peile (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) appeared in Court, and said that there was some little difficulty in getting the evidence, and therefore asked the magistrate to postpone the case.

The case was accordingly postponed till Friday, the 17th inst., at half-past 2 P.M.

ASSAULTING A SHERIFF'S OFFICER, AND OTHERS.

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSIAN CONSUL.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a number of Moguls in the service of the Persian Consul were charged with committing an assault against the person of a bailiff, and others, while in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, who was present in Court, stated that a writ of attachment had been issued from the High Court against Meerza Fazulkhan, the Persian Consul in Bombay. A bailiff, with some peons, went the other day with the execution creditor, Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunaputale, to attach the property of the Consul, when they were severely assaulted by several Moguls. They were obliged to take the assistance of the police, who were also assaulted. Mr. Malins said that there seemed to be a chance of the decree being satisfied, and therefore asked his Worship to postpone the case.

The Magistrate—What about the outrage?

Mr. Malins—The assault on the police was not severe.

Mr. Shapoorjee, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the execution creditor, stated that he had no instructions to withdraw the charge. It was the Persian Consul who instigated his men to commit such an outrageous assault, and he (Mr. Shapoorjee) would therefore ask his Worship to issue a summons against the Consul on a charge of assault. The assault was not only with fists, but with sticks.

The Magistrate said that he ought to hear some evidence before granting a summons.

The case was then postponed till Thursday, the 9th inst.

HIGH COURT.—6TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

606-69—Judge—Hajee Suleman Hajee Sojun and others vs. Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.
370-70—J. Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others vs. Rahimbhai Hubibbhoy—Dallas and Lynch.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

484-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another vs. Rehmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—J. Gopall.
485-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. The same—J. Gopall.
352-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Culliandas Kerparam vs. Toolseydas Kissondas—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
326-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others vs. Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
566-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordas Toolseydas vs. Natha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
660-70—C. Tyabjee—Mathooradas Soorjee vs. The Agra Bank, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher.
458-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalla Kutchra, and others vs. Mrs. Marian Thomas—Jefferson and Payne.
299-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidas Narrondas vs. Moorar Poonja—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
194-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Purshotum Shama Senoy vs. Wasudew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Payne.
662-68—C. Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee vs. Brijvullubdas Jugjeevandas—Dallas & Co.
551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bharmal Purbut, &c., vs. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

657-70—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Peter de Souza vs. Joseph de Costa—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbaee, widow, vs. Maneckbaee, widow,—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
553-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed vs. Abubooker Ebraim—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
687-70—K. Morojee—Cassieram Ramjee vs. Crustnarao Ragoonathjee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
924-70—J. Gopall—Sayad Emamudin bin Sayad, and others vs. Mahonjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.
545-70—J. Cleary—Jejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla and others vs. The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher
677-70—Leathes and Crawford—The Bombay Gas Company vs. Cursondas Nensee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
533-70—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Bappoobhoy vs. Mancooverbaee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
864-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sam Mendel vs. Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford.
655-68—Shamrao Pandurang—Sha Vakhutchund Luckmichund vs. The Advocate General and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
746-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Premsookdas and others vs. Abdoolkhan Hajee Mahomed—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
920-68—Jefferson and Payne—Oomebhoy Hathesing and others vs. Muggonlall Hurgovundas and others—Thacker and Chalk.
689-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Jadowjee and others vs. A. Fulcher and others—Hearn, Cleveland, & Peel.

PARSEE THEATRICALS—THE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

IT says a good deal for the enterprise and love of the drama among Parsees that they should have started one or two societies in Bombay for the encouragement and practice of the delightful art of Roscius. In their performances they may not be all that could be desired, judging them by a European standard; yet we ought to be thankful for even small mercies in this particular, and be inclined to regard them very leniently. Even in some degree they keep the stage before us. Were it not for our Parsee performers, possibly—such is the neglect of our city by the professional votaries of the sock and buskin—the drama might soon become utterly forgotten by us in the whirl of business, or at best exist only in dim recollections of nights at the Strand or the Haymarket, in which, from the hold they take upon the plastic brains of juvenility, a Clown, a Harlequin, a very big-faced giant, or a much-abused and long-suffering policeman, might bid fair to stand out in the greatest conspicuousness. Shakspeare and the other mighty ones of the dramatic field we might be inclined to read, on a happy thought, but far better would we be pleased if their creations passed before us on the stage, in flesh and blood, and we saw others doing what we are often too indolent to imagine, and heard them say what, in these hot parts, we scarcely ever feel inclined to read. Of course, our Parsee friends do not fill the gap entirely. Shakspeare, for instance, sometimes gets very original readings from them—not less interesting, perhaps, because they are original, but it is rather a blow at our sense of the proprieties to hear occasionally a Romeo declaiming love and eternal devotion in a shrill commercial voice to a practical-looking, straight-chested Juliet with just the *soupçon* of a moustache curling under the nose; or the characters in our good English comedy treated all round to a sameness never possibly existing in the charming and varied original—the beautiful but afflicted maiden speaking to her father in precisely the same quality and height of voice that he does, though probably actuated by very different passions—she with love and he with anxiety for the main chance—the servant, if he be a comic fellow, making very broad grins and screeching in a uniform key, and the motions of all, in drawing-room or kitchen, scarcely what might be looked for even from an Audrey taken straight from the hay field and invested with chignon and tight kid boots. But notwithstanding all this we would not have it imagined that our Parsee amateurs do badly, all things considered. On the contrary, they surmount difficulties which would stagger many a European. Language has to be acquired; hints of habits totally different from those they meet in their own society have to be gathered or guessed at; properties and the necessary paraphernalia of the stage have to be procured—not an easy thing, by any means, in India;—and we are not sure that sometimes difficulties of a social kind have not to be encountered and overcome. So great is the difference between Parsee social life and European that probably an Englishman present at a Parsee representation of a European play may look on with similar feelings to those which might be expected from Æschylus if he could temporarily recover from the fatal effects of the eagle's confusion of ideas regarding his bald head, and come back and witness our revival of a Grecian play, and the attempts of moderns to ape to life the ancients. Nevertheless the attempts might be very clever and ingenious, and, as we have already said, due allowance must be made for circumstances. All praise, then, to such societies as the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic! They do a good work if even they excite an interest in the great and rich stores of the European drama.

On Thursday night the Grant Road Theatre was crowded in every part on the occasion of the first appearance for the season of this company. "A Fish out of Water" led off the ball—figuratively speaking, of course, for dancing is not an ichthyological accomplishment. This comedy—on second thoughts, it must have been a farce—was thoroughly amusing, and the players were immediately installed in the dramatic appreciation of their countrymen. *Sir George Courtly's* representative had a very good make-up, though even for an English gentleman, who happened to be troubled with matrimonial business on hand, the face was too ashy, and the hair too long. *Sam Savoury* was very broad in his humour, and grotesque in his actions, and he got applauded at times till he could scarcely hear his own voice, which is saying a great deal for the heartiness of the applause. *Sam* was best in his orthographical attempts. *Miss Ellen Courtly—place aux dames!* we should have mentioned the lady first and foremost—succeeded in appearing a very nice creature—hair a little too tightly screwed round the back of the head, the bust too conspicuous for its absence, and the hands too anxious to tuck up the short-skirted gown, perhaps—but nevertheless not a bad lady, considering she was a gentleman. *Alderman Gayfare* and *Charles Gayfare* were also fairly represented—the former would have been a withering sarcasm on an English Alderman had he been present, but fortunately he wasn't.

After the "Fish out of Water" had got into its proper element, the romantic drama of the "Robber of the Rhine" came on the boards. To read the list of the *dramatis personæ* and their occupations would alone indicate a romance, for the tale is a coin that could easily pass for a product of the mint of the Hartz Mountains or some such sanctuary of German *diablerie* and mystery—it contains a murder or two, a convent, a very dreadful robber named Sciunderhannes, a witch—(the "hag of the tomb," she is)—a mendicant robber, a funny fellow, a chattering landlady, who looks after the Inn of the Good Woman without a Head, and a startling *denouement*. Here was abundant scope for variety and originality of treatment. We would be unfair to our Parsee amateurs if we said they did not do justice both to the variety and the originality. *Scinderhannes* found an appreciative exponent in Mr. Khandalawala; *Peter the Black*, in Mr. S. N. Cooper. As *Count Aymeric Bremen*, Mr. Nazir dressed, spoke out, and acted bravely. Sir *Guyman Guffin's* representative gave considerable amusement, but he was eclipsed by his valet, Mr. Jacob Joskyns, who had little to do, but did that little well—"very," to use his own monologue. The gentleman who represented *Liese*, the landlady, skipped about very primly, very neatly tucked up the sides of his frock, like a little girl going to make a courtesy, and gave various other evidences of being a studious observer of Continental landladies. The "Hag of the Tomb," by Mr. N. Parukh, was quite an interesting creature, and very agreeably delivered herself of the horrors that fell to the lot of that lady in her own little drama of existence. Mr. Parukh, as indeed were all the performers, was frequently heartily applauded. Of course a few hitches occurred—for instance that semi-nude scene-shifting cooly *would* insist upon making his side take part in what was going on, especially at the pathetic or the very exciting parts, and the "visions of the past" seemed fonder of staying where they were than coming on the stage—but these were inseparable from a first performance and a short rehearsal. The scenery, occasionally independent of perspective, decisiveness of outline, or any of these other trifles indulged in by some scenic artists, was appropriate and adaptive—the moon, for instance, was very handy and brilliant, and was loudly applauded on each of its appearances at a startling juncture. The vocal selections, in solo and duet, though we cannot conscientiously say they were good, still, we think, scarcely warranted the question, "Who's that scraping at the door?" being put to us by an inharmonious soul sitting near us. Altogether, a very agreeable night was spent with the efforts of the Parsee dramatic Elphinstonians.

At the conclusion of the plays, Mr. Nazir made a short statement, apologising for what may have gone wrong, and attributing it to the short rehearsal that was rendered inevitable by the occupation of the Theatre by Mr. Heller; but he need scarcely have done this, because the company acquitted themselves so fairly in what they did that little was left to apologise for. He intimated that a new performance of "Aladdin" was shortly to be produced at a cost of Rs. 5,000. This statement was received with an enthusiasm which betokened that the second performance of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club is not very likely to perish for want of sustenance.

ENGLISHMEN AND NAUTCHES.

ENGLISHMEN in India get rid of many insular prejudices, and sometimes, in their eagerness to give a broad horizon to their minds, discard something more than prejudices. There is a difference between freedom and license, and this seems to be overlooked by those who write approvingly of *nautches*. We have often in former years earnestly protested against the countenance given by many Europeans to these lewd entertainments. There are many among our native friends who have been brought to feel the gross impropriety of countenancing them, and who are completely staggered when they see European gentlemen and ladies attending them. The latter know not the meaning of the *lawanyd* or amatory songs sung on these occasions, but they know what those who sing and dance in them are by profession, and ought to know that nothing can well be more injurious to themselves, in the eyes of thoughtful natives, than their attendance at such entertainments. Surely there are other and better ways of showing civility and kindness to the natives, than by assisting at nautches. In Bombay we have an annual entertainment in honour of an idol, given by a native gentleman, and European ladies and gentlemen attend it, by invitation. Christians, however, feel that they are forbidden by the word of God 'to have fellowship with these unfruitful works of darkness,' but are rather required 'to reprove them;' as lights in the world, witnesses for Christ, they are to testify against them.—*Bombay Guardian.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. BRAMLEY, the Judge of Allygurh, has given Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a house to serve as a dispensary.

DURING the month of August last the value of imports into Ladak amounted to Rs. 53,597, and that of exports to Rs. 19,044.

MR. R. TAYLOR, C. S., has received charge of the offices of Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

JAISHIRAM MEMORIAL.—It is proposed to raise a fund to be applied to some purpose of general utility as a memorial of the much-lamented Munshi Jaishiram, late Officiating Judge of the Lahore Small Cause Court.

IT is rumoured that Mr. R. E. Mangles will be appointed Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, and that Mr. F. B. Peacock will be permanently appointed as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The Rev. C. H. A. Dall, Unitarian Missionary in Calcutta, was formally admitted into the Brahmo Somaj, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of Miss Chamberlain and a good number of Brahmo gentlemen.

DR. DAY, who has been appointed to report on the fisheries in India, arrived in Kurrachee a couple of weeks ago. He visited Khan Bahadoor Morad Khan's irrigational works at the Hubb river the other day, and left for Sukkur on Saturday last.—*Sindian.*

FEVER AT KOTREE.—We regret to learn that fever is prevailing to a great extent at Kotree and Tatta. At the latter place, the Dispensary is daily overcrowded, and it is complained that the present dispensary, irrespective of the fact that it has no suitable quarters for the apothecary in charge, does not afford sufficient accommodation to indoor patients. Now that Colonel Lambert has returned, we hope the subject will receive his consideration.—*Ibid.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN SIND.—A Sindee Brahmin, named Chandoo, left Kurrachee on the 25th instant in company with the driver of the camel he had engaged and a guide, and made the Hubb river the following morning. When they had travelled a few miles beyond the Hubb, six men fell upon them, and binding their eyes, robbed them of all the property they possessed, including the camel, valued at Rs. 235. The robbers, however, restored everything belonging to the guide. The Brahmin and the camel-man on procuring another camel returned to Kurrachee on Friday last.—*Sind News.*

A NATIVE contemporary reports an accident which happened quite recently on the Delhi Railway bridge. It seems that when the 7 A.M. train reached the bridge, some two hundred bullocks which were then passing over the bridge took fright and ran in different directions. Ten of them ran on the line, four were killed, and the rest severely wounded. Fortunately the train received no injury from the accident, and did not deviate from its course.

ABDULLA.—The *Friend of India* mentions a report that the magistrate of a Bengal district lately obtained intelligence that a man, who had recently been a companion of the assassin Abdulla, and had travelled with him throughout Burdwan, Hooghly, and Rajmahal, was to be found at a certain *musjid*. On going there, however, the magistrate found that the man in question had died, and been buried *just two days previously*. A number of suspiciously-worded papers belonging to the deceased were secured, which the *Friend* hopes will be made over to Messrs. Reilly and O'Kineally for elucidation.

COTTON GRAFTING.—Major Trevor Clark, who has devoted himself enthusiastically to a series of experiments in cotton cultivation, and to whom we are indebted for several valuable hybrid varieties, has succeeded in grafting a cotton seedling upon a different stock. What the practical result of this curious experiment may be remains to be seen, but it is quite possible that a delicate fine cotton may be vastly strengthened by grafting it upon a hardier stock.—*Pioneer.*

MR. FRERE, of the 21st Fusiliers, left Madras for England by the last mail steamer.—*Examiner.*

THE defamation case, which was to have been tried at Deyrah on the 25th ultimo, was, after a short hearing, postponed to the 2nd of December.—*Englishman.*

WE hear that Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary to the Justices for the Town of Calcutta, will proceed to England in February next on leave of absence.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 2nd November:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	2,665	1,590	1,580	1,582 6 5	42,17,100 0 0
Benares	1,665	1,555	1,545	1,548 0 9	25,77,500 0 0

THE DECIMALISATION OF THE COINAGE.—We publish in another column the reply of the Calcutta Trades Association to the inquiries of Government regarding the advisability of decimalising the Indian coinage. The view they take of the matter, it will be seen, accords with that of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, already noticed by us.—*Ibid.*

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN BENGAL.—The official reports from the different districts in Bengal during the week ended the 28th October continue favourable, with the exception of parts of Chota Nagpore and Orisa, where rain is wanted. At Godda, also, we are told that the prospects are most favourable. Want of rain has done great injury to paddy, and considerable loss is apprehended if it does not rain soon. The health of the people is only reported upon in two districts—Nuddea, where the "general health is said to be pretty good, but many cattle are dying," and Nowgong, where sickness is reported as decreasing.—*Ibid.*

AN ASSAULT "IN THE EYE OF THE LAW."—At the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Attwood Counsell charged, as above, Henry Munrow, a neighbour of his, together with two ladies, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Maloney, who (the ladies), however, did not appear, having sent in medical certificates through their attorney, Mr. Smith, to the effect that they were sick and unable to attend Court. In their absence the Court proceeded against the male defendant only. The complainant said the defendant had made use of the following words to him, shaking his fist at the same time:—"Come down, Mr. Counsell, and I will crack your neck for you." To which he had replied,—"That is an assault in the eye of the law." This was corroborated by the complainant's wife; on which the defendant was bound over, in his personal recognizance, for Rs. 100, to keep the peace towards the complainant for six months. Fresh summonses were issued against the female defendants.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN DESTITUTION IN LAHORE.—A meeting is called for to-day, 31st, to consider the proper method of treating European destitution in Lahore. It is proposed to adopt a system which Mr. Baldwin found effectual when in ecclesiastical charge of Allahabad. That system, so far as we recollect, limited its charity to a free railway pass for the dilapidated clients to some less favoured station, and is by many thoughtful people considered to be an insufficient remedy. Again, the good people of other stations were not at all thankful for the importation.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

TRAVELLERS ROBBED BY DACOITS.—We learn that a Bunneeah, while travelling from Delhi to Ghazeeabad in a native cart with his wife and infant child, was plundered by a party of robbers at a distance of five miles from Ghazeeabad. The dacoits attacked the conveyance, beat the Bunneeah till he held his peace, and then ruthlessly tore the rings from the nose and ears of the woman, and stripped the child of his ornaments. This comes of travelling on an almost deserted road and not taking advantage of the railway.—*Delhi Gazette.*

On dit, that the Hon. V. Ramiengar will be nominated Dewan of Travancore, and, as it now seems likely that Col. Denison will return to Madras to resume his appointment of President of the Municipal Commission, that Mr. J. C. Loch will be appointed Superintendent of Stamps.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Reverend Dr. Gell, the Bishop of Madras, returned to Madras yesterday afternoon.—*Madras Times.*

WE learn that Colonel Denison, the President of the Municipal Commission, has applied for an additional year's leave of absence without pay. This will secure Mr. Loch in possession of his acting appointment for more than another year; and he will probably be allowed to draw the full allowance of Rs. 1,200 a month during Colonel Denison's absence without pay.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.—The monsoon evidently has changed its mind, and is determined not to desert us so soon as we anticipated. The rain fell in abundance during the greater part of yesterday, and it looks as if it would still stick to us. We were very glad to see our old friend again, and trust we shall not part company for some time to come.—*Madras Mail.*

CATTLE DISEASE.—The Collector of Kurnool lately informed the Government, that cattle disease (musera) broke out in four villages of the Koilkuntla talook, in the months of July and August last, in a virulent shape, and carried off 132 cattle out of 248 that were attacked. No medical treatment was resorted to in three villages. Segregation was adopted to some extent. In the hamlet of Bandarlapally, Dr. Thacker's medicine was administered to 4 out of 20 that were attacked; of these, two died and the other two recovered. In all 50 recovered and 66 were sick at the date of last advices.—*Ibid.*

PROPOSED SHAM FIGHT AT BANGALORE.—As bloodless campaigns and sham fights are so much the rule now-a-days, a correspondent thinks that the local military authorities could not do better than treat the public to something of the kind on the Prince of Wales's birthday instead of the usual rather humdrum parade. A running fight through the high ground with a vigorous attack on the railway station and the approaches thereto, would, he is of opinion, give the troops in garrison a good opportunity of testing their metal, and the bunds across Miller's tank might also be utilised for a brilliant cavalry charge or two. Not being a military man, it is scarcely within our province to pronounce a competent opinion on our correspondent's idea, but the least that can be said is that it would be great fun if nothing else, and all Bangalore and his wife would be certain to turn out to see it.—*Bangalore Herald.*

PRACTICAL JOKE.—Our Agra contemporary mentions a story of a practical joke and its consequences which comes from Madras. "A native there in Government employ, and who must retire from active service since he is past 55 years of age, came to a gentleman, and begged of him a receipt which would convert from grey to *black* a beard and moustache. The gentleman made out a prescription, and without thinking for a moment that the stupid fellow would use it, gave it to him. The prescription was as follows:—Sulphuric acid, oil of roses, lamp black, oil of cloves, gum arabic, 1 drachm each,—mix well and apply a small quantity over the parts. The native had the prescription prepared and applied the stuff to his grey beard and moustaches before going to bed. He was also told by the gentleman to take a *stiff* glass of arrack after using the prescription. This too he did. The next morning he got up, and found, not a black and glossy beard and moustaches, but just nothing at all; these human embellishments had left him for good and left the skin too on which they grew blistered and sore. Of course our would-be juvenile is now furious, and swears that he will sue the gentleman for damages. "As I am now in a fine pickle," writes the gentleman to a Madras paper, "will you kindly let me know how the case will turn up."

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

NOTHING, according to our ideas, can be better for the training of officers and soldiers than camps of exercise, provided only that they are thoroughly carried out, and we would protest against false economy which prevents this from being the case. We speak under correction, and we shall be glad to learn that we are wrong; but, so far as we are informed, we understand that although infantry, cavalry, and artillery, will be thoroughly represented at Delhi, the Engineers are to be there without a park, which is essential to any field-work operations not of the meanest character. Each regiment is, we believe, provided with sixty picks, and it may be imagined to what extent, for the purpose of entrenchments, this provision, added to the ordinary equipment for four companies of Sappers, will be useful. With the four companies, two from Roorki, one from Peshàwar, and one from Chukrata, there will be no Engineer officer of higher rank than captain, and with the exception of a Captain who has volunteered, and the officer commanding the Sappers, the remainder will be Subalterns. It seems strange that the Commander-in-Chief, himself an Engineer officer, should so neglect his regiment, and it is not easily accounted for, when it is considered that the enemy in India rarely dares to fight in the open, but seeks a walled city or a fort wherein to defend himself, and that, for this reason, there is no campaign in which the services of Engineer officers have not been prominent. But Engineer officers, like others, require, education and practice in their profession, and we speak advisedly when we say that they would be glad to have the opportunity given them of rubbing up their old knowledge and of acquiring new. Nor does there seem to be any reason why this should not be managed. We would propose that at least one Lieutenant-Colonel with a suitable number of Captains and *Subalterns*, who are not in military employment, should be ordered to every camp of exercise. And previous to their joining the camp, they should be a month at the head-quarters of the Sappers, if possible, in order to making themselves practically acquainted with their duties. We commend this view to those military authorities who think efficiency the truest economy.—*Englishman.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

SYLHET, 25TH OCTOBER.

THERE seems now to be some probability that the preparations for the expedition against the Looshais will not be completed on this side as soon as was expected; and the dates of arrival of the troops, and more especially of the different corps of coolies, have been considerably altered. Under existing arrangements, it seems hardly possible that the column should start as early as was expected. The delay, however, should it occur, will be rather an advantage, for the jungles can hardly be said to have ceased to be feverish before the middle of December; and even if the column starts as late as that, there will still be plenty of time to get through the winter's work before the rains set in again. In fact, the rains can hardly be said to be over: we have had a very fair amount in the last few days, and though the rivers are falling rapidly, it will take a long time before the country is really dry, and, till that is the case, fever will claim a number of victims if troops and coolies are exposed to malaria even in tents. Sylhet has seen the last of the steamers for this year, and now everything will have to go up from Chuttuck in country-boats. This latter place is unusually busy just now; the godowns for the stores have been completed and boats are coming in from all parts of the district, and when the stores arrive they will have plenty to do. The Success, with stores and coolies, is now overdue at Chuttuck, and is expected every moment. As soon as she comes in, her cargo will be transhipped to country-boats, and will go straight on to Cachar, the boats returning empty. The Commissariat will have very hard work to get their supplies as far as Cachar by the time that has been specified, and the inability of the steamers to get beyond Chuttuck must cause much delay. Had godowns been constructed, and the stores been sent up while the rivers were navigable, both time and money would have been saved; but the difficulties of transit in these districts are never justly estimated by those who have not experienced them, and the actual distances from point to point are so very insignificant that people are very apt to under-rate them. General Bourchier will not leave Shillong before the 2nd of next month, and then will probably go straight to Cachar, where the Commissariat have built a perfect city of godowns for their stores. As yet no site has been selected at or near Chuttuck for a camp for the force going through; the country is a perfect swamp, and the dry ground may be measured by inches. The Public Works Department find that they can make a passable road up to within a few miles of Chuttuck; and at the point where the road will stop for the present, there is good ground for an encampment. In addition to this, the steamers can ply all the year round to this place; so it is just possible that it may supersede Chuttuck for the winter, and that both troops and stores will come to this point before they are transhipped to country-boats. But the time is very short, and when it is remembered that in three weeks from now, everything is supposed to be ready at Cachar for a start, it seems an almost hopeless task. However, whatever delay may occur, the blame will not lie at the door of these districts, for the carriage they have been called upon to supply is ready—in fact, has been so for some days.

The levy has at last started for Chittagong, and carry with them the best wishes of all who have watched the zeal with which they have applied themselves to learn their new duties. These men are held together by a very strong *esprit de corps*, and are most anxious for real work. That they will do well, there can be no doubt, though whoever has to command them may find it no easy task to keep them in hand. How they, or the police in the Sylhet district, will be employed, no one knows exactly. With regard to the Cachar contingent under Mr. Daly, they will act as a kind of pioneer force to the column, and will probably be relieved almost entirely of all frontier work, which will be left to the 4th Regiment N. I., now quartered in Cachar. Their duties will be both onerous and important; and though, no doubt, they might have been safely entrusted to the police, still during the expedition the presence of regular troops along the whole line of frontier to the south is for many seasons a wise precaution. That the Looshais should act on the aggressive, and attack our frontier during the absence of the column, is hardly probable. As it is, however, a contingency, a knowledge of the dispositions made for its defence may be interesting. The most easterly of the Cachar outposts in the small stockade of Mynadhur, on the banks of the Barak; the strong stockade at Tepai Mukh will cover this completely. Crossing the Bhobun range in a westerly direction, the next stockade is Monierkhal, the scene of one of the attacks last winter. This stockade has been rebuilt, and is now very strong indeed; it is connected with the Mynadhur outpost by a road, and also with the station of Cachar, distant about twenty-three miles. The next stockade is at Nowarbund, and between these two there is a huge bheel. These two stockades are to be garrisoned by the 4th N. I., and will have to guard the frontier of the eastern portion of Cachar. To the west, the valley of Hylakandi, running a long way to the south, is defended by a large stockade at Jalnacherra, the head of the valley. This also will be defended by the 4th N. I. Separating Hylakandi from Sylhet is the Chatterchoorah range, and immediately on the west of it is the outpost of Chargolah; this will be occupied by a detachment of the 44th. The valley of Langai is the next in order, and at its head is a stockade held by the police. West of them, we come to the outpost of Alynugger, which will be held by the 44th; and again, further west, Adumpur, garrisoned by the police. There are then eight outposts along the frontier; of these five were rebuilt and enlarged last winter, and all will be in a good state when the expedition starts. The head-quarters of the 4th N. I. remain at Cachar, in readiness, if called upon, to strengthen any point along their frontier; while, if the Sylhet frontier were threatened, the 43rd are available at Shillong. The presence of troops on the frontier will be a great boon to the tea-planters, even if they are not called upon to act, for last winter the coolies were so thoroughly scared by the Looshais, that when the time comes during which raids may be expected, unless there are troops present to give them confidence, the planters will find it no easy task to keep them to their work. Last winter, in several instances, rumours of raids were spread by natives from interested motives, and the wretched Kukis fled in alarm from their villages, and on their return, having discovered that the raiders were imaginary, found their property stolen. The existence of strong frontier outposts will prevent this occurring again, and the villages to the south will feel more secure than they have done for years.

The 44th Regiment march from Shillong on the 27th of this month, and, it is to be hoped, will have dry weather, though there seems very little prospect of it at present. They embark in boats at Companygunge, a few miles from Chuttuck, and on arrival at Sylhet will be joined by the detachment quartered there, and then go on to Cachar. The natives do not at all relish having their boats taken for Government work, and it is probable that numbers who come up to trade will keep away from fear of having their boats pressed. The oranges are just ripe and ready to send down, and unless the traders come up and take them away, the owners of gardens will suffer heavily, and Calcutta is likely to feel the want of oranges. The Government elephants have left Dacca for Cachar.—*Englishman.*

THE VANINGEN CASE.

AT the Madras Fourth Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, on Thursday, Edwin VanIngen, junior, British subject, pleaded *not guilty* to an indictment charging him with attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.

Mr. Mayne, with him Mr. Miller, instructed by Mr. Wright, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O'Sullivan, instructed by Mr. Gordon, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Mayne stated the facts of the case to the jury.

Ensign Frere, Lieutenant Lambert, Sergeants Noakes and MacInnis, Major Beresford, Dr. Orr, Inspector Norris, Constable Waite, and Miss Matilda VanIngen, were examined. Mr. O'Sullivan then proceeded to address the jury for the defence.

After the examination of Mr. VanIngen, senior, and his two sons for the defence, Mr. Mayne replied.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury without any hesitation found the prisoner *not guilty*.

His Lordship in discharging the prisoner congratulated him on the verdict of the jury, and hoped that the result of the case would teach him to use more care and judgment in dealing with deadly weapons, and also hoped that this would be a warning to him for the future.

The Court was densely crowded by a large body of Europeans and East Indians.

DR. LETTSOM, a famous physician of the last century, used to sign his prescriptions, 'I. Lettsom,' which gave rise to the following:—

"When any patients call in haste,
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
If after that they choose to die,
Why, what cares I?—
I. LETS 'EM."

THE CIVIL SERVICE—PROPOSED SEPARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 2.)

THE versatile genius of Colonel Chesney has lighted up afresh the time-honoured question of the propriety of establishing a separate judiciary in India. It has been supposed, probably with truth, that an assistant of seven or eight years' standing ought to have discovered the bent of his own mind; and that, when he has done so, he should be invited to select between a judicial and an executive career. After he has once decided, he may thenceforth go on his way rejoicing, aspiring, as the case may be, either to a Judgeship in one of the High Courts, or to a membership in Council, with a reversionary chance in some Lieutenant-Governorship. Some such plan has long been known to be under the consideration of the Supreme Government; and it is generally believed that the process of incubation has nearly terminated, and that the plan will before long take its place amongst the other numerous practical experiments of English rule in India. We believe that the plan has advanced so far, that any opposition to it would be useless. It therefore only remains to be tried, and to be judged by its fruits.

We think that some such disturbances must result from the establishment of a separate judiciary in India and our whole complaint on the present occasion is that so far as we are aware—and we have made all possible enquiries on this point—no attention whatever has as yet been bestowed on the numerous little disarrangements of the previous order of things, that will inevitably attend the proposed change.

In the first place, no one can need to be informed that the highest prizes of the civil service lie in the executive line. Leaving aside the Council memberships and the Lieutenant-Governorships, for which the judicial line simply furnishes no corresponding equivalents, the divisional commissionerships are far higher prizes—from a worldly point of view, *i.e.*, the only point of view from which the majority of men look at a matter of this kind—than the district judgeships, which would be the highest prizes that would be open to the majority of the officers who selected the judicial line. Even if it were contended—obviously an unfair contention—that High Court Judgeships corresponded with divisional commissionerships, the fact would still remain that, in the Council memberships, the Chief Commissionerships of provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of subordidate administrations, the executive line holds out prizes for which the judicial line furnishes no equivalents whatever. Consequently, a man who, after eight years' experience, is called upon to make his choice between the two lines, is simply called upon, in fact officially constrained, to decide whether he shall for ever abandon all chance of securing the highest prizes that are open to the members of his service. Practically, the proposed change must operate prejudicially against the judicial line which the proposed reform is intended to improve. Has proper weight been attached to this fact, in the deliberations of the Supreme Council; and what measures, if any, have been proposed with the object of counteracting the evil? Any large increase in judicial salaries the country simply cannot afford at present, and probably will not be able to afford for a considerable number of years. Moreover, even if the money were available, and the rival appointments were equalised in number, and their salaries were equalised in amount, we doubt whether the ambition to exercise real power, which generally co-exists with real talent, would allow any large number of first-class men to throw over an executive for a judicial career.

In the next place, it is our belief that it is on the bench that the magistrate and collector derives, if not all, at least a good proportion, of the useful practical information which later in life makes him an efficient commissioner, or a safe adviser to Government in the capacity of Secretary. An officer, therefore, who elects after eight years' standing to join the executive line, will thereby cut himself off from certain sources of information which have hitherto helped to train men of his class for high executive trusts. At least, this will be the case, *unless* joint magistrates, after they have selected the judicial line, are permitted to hold the post of second and first grade magistrate; whereas, if th[illegible] are permitted actually to hold these posts, there [illegible] no reason why the selection between the two [illegible] should be made at any earlier period than the [illegible] which it is possible practically to enforce it. This [illegible] culty might be removed by deferring the peri[illegible] selection, but such a postponement would destroy the distinctive feature of the new scheme—its sole [illegible] d'etre.

THE EXTENSIVE MINERAL TREASUR[illegible] OF HAZAREEBAUGH.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE have been favoured with an inspection of some specimens of iron ore and coal from the Hazareebaugh district; the iron ore appears to be of the finest quality, and contains not less than eighty per cent. of pure metal. It also contains a slight admixture of manganese, which would be very useful as a flux where the finest steel, such as would be required for guns, is manufactured. We understand that there is a surface of 500 square miles of this ore in the Damooda coal fields, extending from a few miles, probably ten miles, south of Hazareebaugh on to Tooree, and that underneath this rich deposit, there is a layer supposed to be about twenty feet in extent of the finest coal in India. The valley is extremely fertile, and surrounded by hills, in which plenty of limestone is found, which we need scarcely say is indispensible in smelting. Labour is extremely cheap in the district, full-bodied men, we are given to understand, being procurable ordinarily at five pice per day all the year round. The iron is at the present time worked by the Agrarias, Coles, Sonthals, and other jungle races after their own primitive fashion. These people smelt with charcoal only, and make no use of the enormous deposits of coal; their outturn, perhaps, amounting to about a maund in a couple of days. They never attempt to extract the ore from a greater depth than two or three feet, and even accomplish this after no regular fashion; they dig a hole simply here and there, which is usually about two feet broad by two feet deep, and extract as much mineral from it [illegible] depth of soil will yield. To effectually wor[illegible] vast bed of rich mineral wealth, a tramway o[illegible] sixty miles would be required to unite it with [illegible] deeh or Puchumba, which is on the Chord Line. [illegible] for sleepers may be had almost anywhere in the [illegible] ty, and a very cheap line might be made by ru[illegible] along the road from Hazareebaugh to Bugodu[illegible] Grand Trunk Road.

We are further given to understand that tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, copper, and other minerals have been discovered in the district. These ores are found in the form technically known as buckets, which no doubt might be very profitably worked in conjunction with iron and coal—though to work either of them alone would not pay for this reason—that there is no saying how far the lode is likely to run. These buckets sometimes run for a m[illegible] or more, but in some instances they may not run [illegible] yards. There is also a very large quantit[illegible] very fine description found near Chu[illegible] [illegible] principal towns in the Hazareebaugh [illegible] found within five or six miles [illegible] hanuddy river. Samples of [illegible] our office, where any one [illegible] liberty to inspect them.

[illegible] AT MORADABAD.

W[illegible] on the [illegible] ult., a correspondent of the *Pioneer* [illegible] plot thickens: the Durbar is evidently to [illegible] the Durbar some of the rewards to be presented [illegible] the following—but I may as well quote the words of the local Government, which I see none of the papers have published yet:—'The services rendered by the two honorary magistrates at Pillibheet, Shere Mahomed and Ahmed Yar Khan, were very conspicuous, and their loyalty is deserving of an equally conspicuous recognition. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to present to each a *khillut* of [illegible] and a purse of 51 gold mohurs. Ameer Ali, t[illegible] Magistrate, will receive a *khillut* of three pi[illegible] the head constable, Hossain Buksh, a *pug*[illegible] perwanah of commendation. At Bareilly the [illegible] native gentlemen and officers behaved well, a[illegible] ed assistance to Government:—Rajah Kalka [illegible] Babu Gunga Pershad, Sheikh Khyr-ood-dee[illegible] Babu Rajkishen Mukerji, Nawab Kyfeut [illegible] Kulb Ali Shah. To each will be presented a [illegible] three pieces. Lala Moolchund and Inaye[illegible] will each receive a shawl and a perwanah of [illegible] ation. Atbul Singh, sub-inspector, and [illegible] head constable, will each receive a *puggree* a[illegible] wanah. In order to mark more signally th[illegible] of the Government in respect of these persons, it is proposed to give the rewards in public Durbar.'"

SHOULD THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS GO VIA GALLE?

THE *Madras Athenæum*, in writing about the foundering of the Rangoon, remarks—

"The public would be taken by surprise at the foundering of the Rangoon. The passengers and crew have been saved, but has their baggage been saved? Has their time been saved? Quantities of the mails are lost and valuable cargo, and all chiefly because we have a mail service that we do not want. Had the mail gone direct from Madras, the rocks woul[illegible] been run upon. Perhaps it may be sai[illegible] dangers and inconveniences of making [illegible] western terminal port of the eastern lines [illegible]

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open to more serious objection than anything that can be said against Galle. This, however, has not been proved, and we are certain that Madras will ultimately be the port whence the China mails will be despatched, and probably by that time the Australian mails will take a more direct route than by either Galle or Madras. The route for all mails between London and the East Indies and China is clearly through Bombay, and for China through Madras also.

"The league long rollers of Madras are far less dangerous than the crests of the sunken rocks which stave in the bottoms of ships. And the route across India to China would surely attract more people than the dreary route, flirting excepted, by water. A new trade would be made and we might have weekly mails to China, if the line from Rangoon through the Shan territory is opened to Western China; we might have even more frequent communication."

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from Friday's "Gazette.")

I HAVE only to observe on this part of the charge that the money raised by me was not a *surplus* fund, as such funds are understood in the department. The actual surplus fund was that mentioned by Mr. Kelly, as to which he was closely examined. That surplus funds exist or have until very lately existed in other offices than the Peshawur office, is clear from the evidence of Mr. Kelly, and is known not only to every one in the department, but to most people outside who know anything of the working of Commissariat Executives, a *personal* responsibility attaches to officers allowing them, as is shown by Circular No. 5 of 12th February 1865; but there the matter ends, and if an officer occupying the position which I held chose to incur such a responsibility, he might answer departmentally for creating such funds, but the idea of bringing him before a court-martial to explain or justify his conduct must be simply absurd. Perhaps the best corroboration or proof of what I say is to be found in the fact that I am not brought before this Court on any distinct or specific charge involving such an explanation on my part. There are many charges against me; but I do not find amongst them one so outrageous as to call for a finding whether or no I have committed any offence cognizable by a Military Court in keeping or creating a surplus fund.

My sole object in raising the money, which by a misname has been converted into a "*surplus* fund" was this. I assumed charge of the Peshawur Executive Commissariat office on the 4th January 1867, and the meat agency operations were ordered to commence throughout my division, comprising Peshawur, Nowshera and Attock, on the 1st May in that year. I had only three months to make all my preparations for the adoption of this experimental system, and I was allowed certain license by the head of the department to start it as well and efficiently as I could. I therefore used my own discretion. I obtained sanction for the amount expended over the two sheds, one for bullocks, the other for sheep, for which had this agency not been a new system, I must first of all have sent an estimate. When the slaughter-house was completed I saw that the amount exceeded my idea of such a building. To save delay, and knowing that I should, so far from saddling Government with any expense in paying for the work without any cost to Government, I determined in my dealings with the sellers of slaughter cattle and sheep to raise the necessary funds in the way I have explained; that, after realising the money in this way for about [illegible] still had to work off some [illegible] March 1868, that I took the [illegible] Honorary Ensign Cooper to [illegible] Honorary Ensign Cooper's [illegible] from March to July 1868 [illegible] erection of the slaughter-house. From that time (July 1868), owing to the prevalence of cyst, I had to discontinue realizing the money myself, and to look to Honorary Ensign Cooper's sole assistance to pay for the sheep-pen and minor contingencies. I explain this: Cyst rejections materially diminished my stock, and left me at the mercy of the dealers, so that I was compelled to discontinue the taxation on them. If I have done anything in this contrary to departmental rules, I am and always have been ready to answer for my conduct, and should the money expended by me on the slaughter-house for the benefit of the Government, not a pice of which ever came out of Government or public funds, be retrenched me for any reason that can be assigned, I am ready to pay it.

The 2nd charge alleges that I received for my private use cattle and sheep, value Rs. 300, the property of Government, and never paid for them. This charge depends entirely upon the evidence of officiating Sub-Conductor Smith. An accusation such as that which he here brings against me, is simple, and easy enough to make, and impossible to meet except with the most indignant denial; it is totally uncorroborated, and proceeds from a man against whose character the prosecution were compelled to put the Court on their guard. So long as I hold my commission, I would not stoop to bandy words with officiating Sub-Conductor Smith over such a charge emanating from him, and unsupported as it is by a tittle of proof. Requiring no artifice or ingenuity for its invention, it is a fabrication as simple as it is base.

The 3rd charge which would make me responsible for the acts of officiating Sub-Conductor Smith and the meat agent Nawab Ali in charging for more fodder than was consumed, I have necessarily touched upon already, and have but little more to say. Apart from the evidence of officiating Sub-Conductor Smith and Nawab Ali, to which I have sufficiently adverted, there is the order of the 17th of June 1869. I cannot in any way admit that I am responsible for that production, or that it contains anything that can fix me with a knowledge of what had been or was going on with reference to the fodder. It was written behind my back, and there is no letter of mine forthcoming to show that I authorized or dictated a line of it. To show that I held some communication with Captain Barton while I was on privilege leave in 1868, a letter of mine to Honorary Ensign Cooper has been put in; no doubt we may have communicated with each other, but the prosecution must go further than that, and show either by a letter itself, or some reliable evidence of its contents, that I wrote in terms altogether inconsistent with the supposition, that I was ignorant of what was going on in respect of this fodder. No such letter has been produced; and there is only Captain Barton's imperfect memory and hesitating testimony as to the fact of any correspondence passing between us, or the purport of this correspondence, or the precise circumstances under which the order of 17th June 1869 was written. I need perhaps hardly point out, that the loss alleged by this charge to have accrued to Government is not proved. If any overcharges for the fodder were in fact made, the witnesses do not show clearly to what extent this was carried, and as officiating Sub-Conductor Smith acknowledges that he does not recollect what he and the meat agent shared between them, it would perhaps be only affectation on his part to attempt to estimate with any degree of certainty the total loss to Government on this charge.

The 4th charge accuses me of having in the month of September 1869 ordered the destruction of the office and butchery surplus fund books. There is a very material variance between the date in the charge, and that given by the prosecutor, in his opening address, and by Mr. Kelly in his evidence. Both Lieutenant-Colonel Keer and Mr. Kelly say that it was in November 1869, when I ordered the latter to destroy the office surplus fund book.

Mr. Kelly further states that I gave him this order a few days before I left Peshawur for England, and he has told the Court the state of health I was in at the time. I was believed then by all around me to be in a dying state. Whether or not I ever gave Mr. Kelly any such order it is impossible for me to say, for I have no recollection whatever of the circumstances of those few days before I left Peshawur. It follows that I cannot deny Mr. Kelly's assertion on the point, nor have I ever dreamt of doing so. In my letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer, dated 1st July 1870, I distinctly pointed out that if Mr. Kelly had really made such a statement to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer it might have been that I gave him the order, but in the state I was in November 1869 I could not attach any responsibility to myself for doing so. Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith, whether taking his cue from what Mr. Kelly has said, or acting from some other motive I cannot tell, has accused me to Lieutenant-Colonel Keer of ordering the destruction of another book, belonging, *it is said*, to his butchery surplus fund. I have shown in the creation of that "fund," as it is called, no share whatever, and therefore I could not have known of the existence of any such book as the one officiating Sub-Conductor Smith says I ordered him to destroy. His evidence as to that order is most extraordinary. He says that to the best of his recollection I came to the butchery one morning and "made some enquiries about the account of what had been expended, and so on," and that while I was going away I said I hoped or wished the book would not be forthcoming; from which he inferred that I wanted the book made away with, and he made away with it accordingly. He says that this took place the end of the summer of 1869. I deny every word of this statement, such as it is. It proves no order from me to destroy the book, and is moreover ridiculous and improbable; there was nothing to prevent me taking the book and destroying it myself; and if I were aware of the existence of the book and wished to remove all traces of it, as officiating Sub-Conductor Smith alleges were the facts, it is not very likely that I should have left him to make away with it, or should have contented myself with giving him a mere hint as to what I wanted done. Then he says that with the book the receipts were destroyed, and that I ordered their destruction, in order that no light might be thrown on the matter. What possible light the receipts for the work done on my residential estate, and it is to these receipts that officiating Sub-Conductor Smith referred, could show on the subject, I fail to see. The receipts would not show the source from which the money came, and if as officiating Sub-Conductor Smith says he only took receipts occasionally for the work generally, it is no longer improbable, but simply impossible, that the receipts would have told any tale. As to the particular work done on my residential estate, which forms the subject of the 1st charge, he said that he did not take any receipts, a fact apparently borne out by Gholam Hossein's evidence. But whether or not he took receipts for that portion of the works, or any other portion superintended or done by him, not only could I have had no object in ordering the destruction of the receipts, but it is very unlikely that officiating Sub-Conductor Smith would have made away with what would be his sole proof of payment if the contractor or others ever came down upon him for the money. If then his statement about the destruction of the receipts is false or improbable, so also is his assertion about the destruction of the book, which is a part of the same statement.

I would only add with reference generally to these four charges, that in acting as I am said to have done I must have known that I placed myself at any time in the hands of officiating Sub-Conductor Smith. Whether it is probable that I should have done such a thing I leave the Court to judge.

I now come to the 5th charge, which has occupied the Court the greater portion of their time during this investigation.

The charge alleges that with reference to the bullocks under my charge—knowingly ordered false returns to be made out for the months of April, May, June, July and August 1869, the incorrectness of the returns which I am said to have authorized consisting in their exhibiting gram instead of barley. The charge thus in effect avers that the bullocks during the months specified received barley, that I was well aware of the fact, and that I deliberately ordered the returns of each of those months to be made out to exhibit gram. The gist of the charge really is, that I knew from April to August 1869, inclusive, the bullocks were not receiving gram.

The bullocks alluded to in the charge, as shown by the evidence, were transport train bullocks, a fact which it is necessary to bear in mind when the letters and telegrams that passed between the Commissary General and myself are to be considered.

In April 1869 Heera Lall Chatterjee, the station gomashta, presented to me a petition, dated 12th of that month, upon which I passed an order dated the 12th. The substance of the petition was that as gram was not procurable at Peshawur at that time, and as he (Heera Lall) had made arrangements for a supply from Rawul Pindee and elsewhere, an order from me was solicited that barley might be issued *for a few days* until the arrival of the gram. My order was that barley might be issued for the transport train bullocks, but care was to be taken that as much barley was given as would "make up the average cost of gram." It is perhaps almost unnecessary to point out that this order was intended to be in the terms of the petition, and that when I gave it, I was sanctioning the issue of barley "for a few a days only" until the gram arrived for which Heera Lall had provided.

Gram was supplied at that time by Heera Lall; the system then being the agency and not the contract system; the latter did not come into force until 1st July 1869, when Atmaram obtained the contract. Heera Lall was therefore the proper person to see to the matter in question. The temporary issue of barley which I thus sanctioned appears from the evidence to have commenced from the 15th of the month of April. Sergeant Stephens says that up to the 15th the bullocks received two seers gram and seven seers bhoosa each, and after that, four seers ground barley (*ardawa*). His evidence as to the date of the charge is supported by all the other evidence upon the point, and therefore it is clear that a few days after Heera Lall obtained my order upon his petition, he commenced to act upon it. This change in the food of the bullocks at once attracted the attention of those concerned, and Sergeant Stephens, Munnie Ram, and Mr. Kelly have deposed that they spoke to me on the subject, and that I told them it was all right. Sergeant Stephens says he spoke to me about it in the middle of April, when the change first took place, and I have no doubt he did. He adds that he also mentioned the subject at the end of the month, but does not profess to have done so after that. It may not be very important, but I should say that it was highly improbable that he spoke to me about the alteration in the food more than once, and that would have been in the middle of April; having drawn my attention to the fact of the alteration and received my explanation, there would have been an end of the matter between him and me. Munnee Ram declares that he also spoke to me about the alteration. I am satisfied that he did not. His course would have been to address me by the ordinary medium of a petition, upon which my order would be recorded. He says he presented no petition, though he admits that in matters of any importance a petition would be sent in. It is very clear that this matter was considered one of importance by him, otherwise he could not have spoken to Mr. Kelly about it, or as he *pretends* he did to *me*; moreover Mr. Kelly told him to send in a petition when he was consulted by Munnee Ram in the matter. The return of Munnee Ram I feel satisfied has disappeared, and if forthcoming, would show an order from me similar to that issued to Heera Lall, which would have left Munnee Ram without excuse for receiving barley instead of gram after a reasonable time had been allowed for the arrival of the gram from Rawul Pindee.

[To be continued.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(*Times*, Oct. 13.)

IT was long ago surmised that proposals for the modification, if not for the absolute termination, of the Commercial Treaty with this country would be made by the French Government, and very conflicting reports of M. Thiers' intentions have of late prevailed in the commercial world. We are now in possession of authentic information which enables us to estimate the real nature of the changes meditated, and which justifies an expression of public opinion on the whole subject. It may, perhaps, be as well to premise that by the 21st Article of the original Treaty it was made terminable only upon a twelvemonth's notice, from either party, and that no such notice, so far as appears, has yet been given. At worst, therefore, whatever confusion and loss might be produced by so important a disturbance in the course of trade, our producers could not be taken by surprise, but would have a considerable period to prepare for it. According to our telegraphic intelligence, however, confirmed by an interesting letter from our special correspondent, which appears in another column, the French demands, whether reasonable or unreasonable, fall very far short of the rumoured "denunciation." M. Pouyer-Quertier desires to raise Duties above the standard fixed in 1860 on two classes of goods, similar in their character, but subject to different provisions of the Commercial Treaty. The first of these classes includes yarns and threads of cotton, linen, and hemp, tissues of the same materials, and linen damasks, *upon which it is not in contemplation to lay any corresponding Excise Duty*. The right to impose a higher tariff on this class of goods, with the consent of England, is claimed under the last clause of the 21st Article, whereby it is stipulated that any modification may be introduced into the Treaty, by consent of both Powers, "which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience." It is also proposed, on behalf of France, that "hemp and linen, raw and in twist, cotton in bales, wool in bulk," and, possibly, silk manufactures, should be charged with an Import Duty equivalent to any Excise Duty which may be levied on these commodities within French territory. This provision, as explained by our correspondent, involves a new taxation of raw materials, but it would chiefly affect us in its operation on textile fabrics exported hence to France, and, to this extent, it seems to be strictly within the scope of Article 9 in the Treaty. If so, we cannot distinctly reject it without giving notice of our wish to withdraw from the Treaty altogether, whereas, it is at least doubtful whether the first head of demand might not be disputed as inconsistent with the Treaty's "spirit and principles."

The question, then, is, what should be the policy of our Government, and what the attitude of the nation, at this very critical juncture in our commercial relations with France. Our Correspondent may fairly be taken as representing the arguments which will be used by the French negotiators to obtain our consent to the proposed changes. The view is certainly plausible, and well deserving of attention. It is that it is "only due to the French Government and nation to take into consideration the almost desperate position in which they find themselves placed, with a debt of three milliards and a half of francs still unpaid, with a German army of 80,000 men still occupying twelve departments, with the capital of the country in a state of siege and its industry slowly recovering from paralysis, with two of its most valuable manufacturing provinces torn from it, and its working classes discontented and agitated, with a Government well-intentioned, but menaced by conspiracy and intrigue, and at best an experiment, with a Chamber composed of most heterogeneous materials and utterly devoid of Parliamentary experience." From this point of view, the French Minister of Commerce will doubtless be prepared earnestly to deprecate the predominance of a hard and *doctrinaire* economy in the pending negotiations, and plead for a revision of the Treaty by the light of a broader and more "charitable" statesmanship. By many even in this country we shall be urged to waive any doubt as to the application of Article 21, and to accept the increased Import Duty on cotton, linen, and hempen goods as a fiscal necessity for a country threatened with ruin, instead of repudiating it as a wilful relapse into Protection. On the other hand, French and English champions of Free Trade will press upon us resistance to the imposition of Customs Duties proportioned to Excise Duties on the raw material of these commodities, in the interest of France herself as well as of England, and the more so because there is a compact Free-Trade party in the French Legislature which, thus strengthened, might probably succeed in defeating it.

Now, it is hardly necessary for us to advocate what every right-minded Englishman must recognize—the expediency, or rather the duty, of showing the greatest possible forbearance towards France in her present difficulties. Not only is she entitled to our sympathy and admiration in the courageous efforts which she is making to repair her credit, but it may be well worth our while, on purely selfish grounds, to bear a temporary sacrifice for the sake of accelerating her recovery. At the same time, there are one or two facts to which it would be foolish to shut our eyes. One is the fact that, by the proposals before us, the very industry in which M. Pouyer-Quertier and his friends are specially interested would receive special protection. Another is that, by acceding to a high rate of Customs Duties on textile fabrics when not accompanied with proportionate Excise Duties, and objecting to it when so balanced, we should apparently be exhibiting more solicitude for the prosperity of French manufacturers than for that of our own. No doubt it may be said that in the latter proposal there lurks the pestilent heresy of taxing raw materials; but, since the raw material comes from America, France can do this at any time without consulting us. Nor is it possible to regard, without great misgiving, the "economy" recommended by the authority of Catholic theologians rather than of Adam Smith, which abandons a sound position in the hope of ultimately bringing the other disputant round to it. We cannot forget that when the project of a Commercial Treaty was broached, many predicted that it would lead to further bargains and concessions, and it has been stated by M. Michel Chevalier, in a published letter, that Cobden himself was at first opposed to it as inconsistent with true commercial freedom. If we have outgrown these ideas, if we have learnt the fallacy of confounding Treaties designed to promote Free Trade with Treaties designed to create exclusive privileges, we have yet to learn that a Treaty of this kind can be maintained on any basis except that of fair reciprocity. There is much to be said for keeping out of all international engagements about the imposition of Duties, and there are some who look upon this as a good opportunity of escaping from vexatious restrictions. There is also much to be said for making such engagements where they may pave the way for real Free Trade—and this is the view of most practical economists of our own day—but there is very little to be said for a one-sided Commercial Treaty. If France must needs tax our cottons for Revenue purposes, she has a perfect right to do so, and need have no fear that we shall take reprisals by taxing her wines or Parisian wares. But it is another question whether England is bound to continue under a pledge never, under any circumstances, to lay an Export Duty on coal, and it will be for our negotiators to consider this point in any revision of the Commercial Treaty.

[FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, OCTOBER 11.

THE disquieting reports which have been spread in regard to the intentions of the French Government with reference to the English Treaty of Commerce and the accounts which I observe in the French papers of the circular issued by the "Anglo-French Committee for the Maintenance of the Treaty" seem to render it desirable that any misapprehensions which may exist on the subject should be cleared up with the least possible delay, as it is most essential that in a matter affecting so vitally some of the most important mercantile interests of both countries' prejudices should not now be created which it may hereafter prove difficult to remove, and that the temper of the communities on both sides of the Channel should not be excited at the outset of the negotiations in such a manner as to increase the difficulties of those upon whom the task will devolve of bringing the question to a final settlement. In the first place, it is only due to the French Government and nation to take into consideration the almost desperate position in which they find themselves placed; with a debt of three milliards and a half of francs still unpaid; with a German army of 30,000 men still occupying twelve departments; with the capital of the country in a state of siege, and its industry slowly recovering from paralysis; with two of its most valuable manufacturing Provinces torn from it, and its working classes discontented and agitated; with a Government well intentioned, but menaced by conspiracy and intrigue, and at best an experiment, and with a Chamber composed of most heterogeneous materials and utterly devoid of Parliamentary experience, France is in such a position that it behoves a neighbouring and friendly nation to forego political economical prejudices, however well founded they may be, and to take rather the charitable than the purely mercantile view of any questions which may happen to arise. It is easy to subscribe and send over food to a starving population, but that higher order of charity which consists in making sacrifices which come home to our pockets upon a larger scale, and in a less sentimental manner, we have yet to learn. It is not now as it has always been hitherto in our commercial dealings with foreign nations, a question of the protection or development of rival industries, that we are called on to consider, it is a question of recovery from ruin, of salvation from bankruptcy, and, although there are national interests which, as Englishmen, it is our duty to regard first, we are morally bound to entertain the concessions which we are asked to make, from an altogether different point of view on this special occasion from that by which we are usually animated when we undertake to drive a hard commercial bargain. At the same time there are certain modifications which the French Government proposes which, I think, not only in the interests of England, but of France, should be steadily resisted, and to which I will allude presently.

The modifications proposed by the French Government affect articles which may be classed under two categories upon which it is desired to raise the duties, those which do not come under the application of the 9th Article of the Treaty, and those which do. I class them thus, for, although the 21st Article may be relied upon to a certain extent, it is a question how far it is applicable to the present modifications. It runs thus:—

> "The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right by mutual agreement to introduce into the Treaty any modification which may not be in opposition with its spirit or its principle, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience."

This category, then, which does not come under the application of the 9th Article, which I shall quote presently, and which may possibly be affected by the 21st, consists of sundry numbers of cotton thread, of linen and hempen threads, of tissues of cotton and linen, and of damask linen. But whether the 21st Article can be construed to apply to these modifications or not, or whether the interest of certain industries may not be seriously affected by them, is not the only question. In dealing with this part of the Treaty, the English Government and the English merchant have to consider, first, whether the injury which the alterations entail is not far more than compensated by the advantages of preserving the rest of the Treaty—whether, in fact, it is worth while to denounce the whole Treaty for the sake of the industries involved in the articles above enumerated; that is one question, and the other is whether, in fact, it is not better policy to make certain immediate pecuniary sacrifices in order to help France to pay her debts, and so put her into the position in which she believes she shall be the more speedily able to develope her trade, and engage in that reciprocal commercial intercourse which is temporarily affected by the immediate exigencies of her position. In regard to the articles comprised in the next category the case is very different, and here I think it might very fairly be argued that rather than consent to the duties which it is proposed under Article 9 to impose, it would be worth while, not merely in the interest of England, but of France itself, to denounce the Treaty. Article 9 runs as follows:—

> "If one of the high contracting Powers judge it necessary to establish an excise duty or tax upon an article of production or of national fabrication which is contained in the preceding list of enumerated articles, the same article coming from broad, shall be immediately charged on importation with the same duty."

The articles proposed under this clause to be taxed are, hemp and linen, raw and in twist, cotton in bales, and wool in bulk, the same duty that is applied to the raw materials being also proportionately imposed on textile fabrics of the same material. Not only would the effect of this Article be somewhat too sweeping in its scope, but it involves a principle which would be most injurious to the prosperity of France. Of this fact the Chamber has proved itself perfectly conscious, by obstinately and most pertinaciously refusing to tax raw materials, and we could not do better than strengthen the hands of the Chamber in this enlightened policy, by allowing it clearly to be understood that, while contrary to our convictions and our interests, we are willing to make certain concessions in favour of certain branches of French industry, we absolutely refuse on principle to be a party to a Treaty imposing duties to compensate for an internal tax levied on raw materials; and this not from any selfish motives, but because the interests of both nations will suffer thereby. There is, however, no chance whatever of the present Chamber conceding this point to the Government. There is a group of political economists among its members who are as intelligent a body of men upon all commercial questions as are to be found in any popular Assembly, and hitherto they have manfully fought the battle of Free Trade, and have successfully resisted every effort to undermine their convictions, which are based upon careful study and experience. The Budget Commission, which contains a large majority of this school, has completely the ear and the confidence of the Chamber on these questions, and I do not think there is the slightest chance of their abandoning their ground. But this is no reason why every possible concession in other directions should not be made, such as could easily be inserted into the present Treaty without necessarily having recourse to a new one. It must be remembered that coal and iron, the staple articles of our trade, are not touched by the proposed modifications, and that if the Chamber remains firm, the concessions otherwise demanded amount to a comparatively unimportant change. Of course merchants who in their particular industries are engaged in contracts which would be affected by the proposed modifications would deserve, and no doubt receive, compensation. But in the presence of the disturbed condition of our commercial relations with France for the last year, I cannot but suppose that they must have anticipated what was likely to happen, and refused contracts with delivery at long dates. I have omitted to mention that the Government also consider that the present is a favourable opportunity for putting duties on foreign silks in order to economize the production of home silk, which, since the malady of the silk worm, has passed into foreign hands. This, however, is not an impost by which we are seriously affected. I trust that this statement of the actual state of the case may tend to allay the panic which seems to exist in England on the subject, and that the embarrassments of the French Government may not be increased by an agitation which will only tend to aggravate the difficulties it desires to see removed.

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TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

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JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

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Ditto 2 ,, Pints ... 43 ,,

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Rs. 9 per Dozen.

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Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

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VIRGIN SHERRY
Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.
Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

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Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.
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Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

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RED ditto, Best old	,, 54 0	60 0
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GREEN ditto, Superior	,, 23 8	26 0
RED ditto, very Fine	,, 30 0	34 0
YELLOW ditto, AMONTILLADO	,, 40 0	45 0
MARSALA	,, 20 0	22 8
CLARET—		
BORDEAUX	,, 11 0	12 8
MEDOC	,, 21 0	24 0
ST. EMILION	,, 26 0	29 8
ST. JULIEN, No. 1	,, 26 0	29 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	,, 32 0	36 0
Ditto LEOVILLE, Genuine	,, 70 0	75 0
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VEUVE CLICQUOT'S	,, 64 0	72 0
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MOET and CHANDON, No. 1	,, 48 0	54 0
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BEAUNE	,, 25 0	28 8
NUITS	,, 50 0	56 0
CHABLIS	,, 24 0	27 0
SAUTERNE, Haut	,, 31 0	35 0
Ditto ditto, Superior	,, 50 0	55 0
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ERBACH	,, 35 0	40 0
OESTRICH	,, 40 0	45 0
HOCHHEIMER	,, 52 0	58 0
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CHERRY BRANDY, per bottle	Rs. 3 8	3 8
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The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

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"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr KEATING, "London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON. "Witness, B. WHITAKER."

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Bungalow No. 19, newly built	Rs. 75
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Tarrace Cottage	1	1	3	2	2	Rs. 400
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Fleetwood	1	1	2	1	2	175
Mendise House	1	1	2	...	2	150
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A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

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G'S LINIMENT,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES
IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

TESTIMONIALS.

Owing to the great expense of advertising we are compelled to insert only those most recently received. They were entirely unsolicited.

Thanks to two bottles of G.'s Liniment, I have just succeeded in curing two Greyhounds afflicted with Mange. The poor animals had been suffering for more than a year; they are now both quite well. I can strongly recommend this Ointment to the different Shikaries of this country.

(Sd). W. H. DE M.

I used the bottle of G.'s Liniment on three cases of Malabar Itch with great success.

(Writer, a well-known Bombay Physician.)

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It is indeed a great boon to people having dogs or horses in this country.

(Writer a well-known Government Electrician.)

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment. The first has done my dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a gentleman high in position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

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LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

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